The WEEKLY Post.

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GOOD NIGHT.

Apple blossoms fair and lovely
Opened with the dawning day,
Shook their fairy heads and nodded
To the blossoms o'er the way,
Caught the sunshine in the frolic,
Held it in their petals bright,
Scattered perfume on the breezes
Laughing, dancing, said Good Night.

Fading blossoms, pure and stainless,
Slowly flutter from the trees,
Snowy petals sadly linger
Playing with the evening breeze.
Drifting, floating, falling ever,
Fairy angel robed in white,
Hid among the dewy grasses,
Softly, sadly, sighed Good Night.

By and by, alone and lonely,
Leaves and blossoms withered—dead,
And the trees seem robed in sorrow,
Mourning for their beauty fled.
But from out the barren branches,
Kindly veiled in winter's white,
Hopeful of the coming spring time,
Sweet-turned voices breathe Good Night.

We are waiting for the spring time—
Dark and drear may be the day—
Still our wistful eyes are turning
To the "sometime"—far away.
So we sink to rest, still trusting
Sleep, to dream of morning light,
Where the flowers shall bloom forever,
Where we ne'er shall say Good Night. M. H. T.
—Phila. Times.

GERTIE.

[From the Baltimore Sunday Telegram.]

"Arrange the trimmings to suit yourself, Miss Marchmont. I leave it entirely to you."

"But if I should fail to please you, Miss Tracy," questioned Gertie, looking down at the shining folds of the costly ball dress which lay in her lap.

"O! I'm not at all fearful upon that point. And please be punctual, for I must have it by nine, without fail."

"You shall not be disappointed."

"Thank you. Good morning."

"Good morning." And Gertie sighed wearily as the handsome carriage with its shining horses rolled away.

Two years before Gertie's father had occupied as proud a position as Jerome Tracy's, but reverses had come, and, followed by the commercial panic of 18—, Mr. Marchmont had gone down in company with many others richer and more influential than himself. His health, which had never been robust, gave way entirely at the shock, and two months afterward they laid him to rest in the family lot in Greenwood.

After the father's death everything was sold, and the widow and orphan found themselves with but a few hundred dollars with which to commence the battle of life.

In her prosperous days, Gertie and Belle Tracy had been quite intimate. It was "Gertie" and "Belle" then; but circumstances had changed all that, and now Belle found it much more convenient to address her former associate and present dressmaker as "Miss Marchmont," and Gertie, taking the cue from her, followed her example.

Gertie was a high-spirited, independent little lady; and when her former companions neglected, and finally left her out altogether from their invitation lists, she endeavored by patient industry and the loving care of her darling mother to forget that she had ever been one of them.

And when in the course of time these self-same friends patronized her in her new character of dressmaker, there was not one among them could find cause for offense on account of familiarity on the part of their employee.

Society thought itself worthy of great commendation in its treatment of the orphan and widow, for "could they not get their dresses made without having to drive to such a heathenish place as that in which the Marchmont's lived?" But then "one pitied poor Gertie Marchmont so much, under the circumstances." And society smiled and was complacent. It was strange that none of these benevolent ones thought of showing their compassion and interest in other ways than by merely giving her employment; for Gertie, possessing great skill and taste in the matter of dress, was really an acquisition to them.

But so it was, and Gertie found herself in her straightened circumstances, and at a time when she most needed the sympathy of friends, excluded from the circles to which she had been accustomed from childhood.

And Gertie was thinking of all this as she sewed busily, her slender brows drawn together as though in pain. She was in pain to-day; her head ached fearfully, and she felt so languid and feverish, and withal so low-spirited.

Perhaps the depressing atmosphere of this gloomy November day had something to do with it. But between you and I, reader, I think it was the associations connected with this particular day, rather than mere outside influences, which had the most to do with it.

"What is the matter dear? are you ill?" asked her mother, just then entering the room. "Had you not better lay aside your work and rest awhile?"

"No, mamma, I must finish this dress to-day, and I have a lot to do on it yet. But my head aches terribly."

Mrs. M. looked searchingly at her daughter for a second, then sighing sat down to a side table on which lay a pile of unfinished work. "If I only had this work finished, I could help you a little."

Oh! no, mamma dear, do you think for one moment I would not let you worry your dear old head over al these puffs and ruffles and laces? No no; it is enough and too much for you to be compelled to do plain sewing," said Gertie, decidedly. Presently the rain, which had been threatening all day, began to fall in torrents. "Oh, dear," said Gertie, "I'm afraid it is going to rain just about the time I'm to take Miss Tracy's dress home. It is seven o'clock now, and just see how it pours."

"Well, dear, as the dress must go, and Jimmie is sick, I suppose if you take an umbrella and wrap up well you will not get very wet." Mrs. M. spoke hopefully, but it was easy to perceive the anxiety in her heart.

When eight o'clock came, Gertie stuck the last stitch in the dress. She folded it carefully, and, donning her waterproof and overshoes, took the umbrella and went out into the rainy night, bidding her mother "not work too hard while she was gone."

And while she is gone let us see what it is this day brings so visibly to the minds of both mother and daughter. We will put on our cloak of invisibility and peep at one of the back pages in Gertie's book of life.

In the olden days Gertie had met and loved Harold Eversly and was loved in return. Harold was a young man of pleasing address and considered very handsome; the only child of wealthy parents, talented, and a physician in prospective, he was a great favorite in society, and many manœuvering mammas and marriageable daughters sighed disconsolately when it became generally known that he was paying his addresses to Gertie Marchmont.

Just two years before this very day Harold has asked her to be his wife, and she had told him that should he remain unchanged and repeat his question on his return from abroad, whence he was going to perfect himself in his chosen profession, then she would gladly be his wife.

And so he had gone, leaving upon her lips his first and only kiss, which seemed now as the memory of some blissful dream to her.

Soon after his departure their misfortunes had come, and Gertie had nothing but the thought of his love and constancy to bear her up through all the bitter trials which had come upon her; for what was the loss of money and butterfly friends compared with the blessing of such a love?

But days had lengthened into weeks and months after their removal and her father's death, and Gertie heard nothing from her absent lover. Six months before the present time he had returned to his native city, for she had seen his arrival in the daily papers among the list of returned travelers; and if there had been one ray of hope in her heart it had died a violent death since then, for he had never sought her presence or made one effort to find the girl who had been literally his promised wife. So Gertie told herself.

She tried to tell herself she had smothered the love she had borne him, and when—through her fashionable patrons—she heard the report of his engagement to Cora Percival, a wealthy Southern lady, tried to think herself indifferent. But the pain in her heart this November day—the utter sence of loneliness and misery—convinced her she had made a great mistake.

The next day drawned bright and beautiful, but Gertie was unable to raise her head from the pillow, and it kept Mrs. Marchmont busy between household duties and attendance upon her, for the fever raged so fiercely as to require the constant application of wet cloths to her head to afford even temporary relief.

During the day, little Jimmie Mason, who was in the habit of doing errands for Gertie and her mother when necessary, came in and inquired for Gertie.

"She is not well to-day, Jimmie, and is lying down," said her mother.

"Then she must be worse'n I was yesterday? I was awful sick, but I didn't go to bed," said he.

"I fear she is very ill; and I don't know what to do for her."

"Why don't you send for the doctor, then?" he asked, suddenly brightening up. "I'll go."

"Doctors do not like to attend poor folks as a general thing, and he might not come if I were to send," said Mrs. M., a touch of bitterness in her tone.

Oh! I know a doctor that 'll come: he's just as good as can be, and 'll tend people as sends for him whether they've got money to pay or not," said Jimmie, eagerly; and seeing her hesitate, "Better let me go?"

"I don't know just yet, Jimmie. I'll see what Gertie says first. So you can run home for a half hour now; then, perhaps, you may go."

Jimmie went rather reluctantly, for the little fellow was very fond of Gertie. But the half hour was scarce up ere he was back again waiting for the desired permission, and having received it started off without a second biding.

"I wonder who Jimmie's good Smaritan is," thought the lady, busying herself about the already neat room. "I never thought of inquiring his name."

About an hour had elapsed when there was a quick rap on the outer door, and going to answer the summons Mrs. Marchmont stood face to face with the man of all others she least expected to see.

"Harold Eversly!" she exclaimed, in her surprise.

"Mrs. Marchmont! Is it possible," said the new-comer extending his hand, a look of mingled surprise and pleasure lighting up the handsome face.

The lady gave her hand with about as much warmth as we might expect to encounter in the frigid zone.

"Doctor, I sent for you to see Gertie, or rather I sent for a physician, on Jimmie Mason's recommendation, not having the most remote idea he would prove to be yourself," said the lady, grimly. "I will tell her you are here," and she left the room, leaving the doctor looking troubled and perplexed. But there had been a sudden lighting of the eyes, a quick flushing of the brow at the mention of Gertie's name which to an observer, would have told its own story.

He walked about the room restlessly, noting all the surroundings, occasionally pausing to look at a picture or turn over a book when—

"Doctor, will you walk up now?" and a pair of masculine feet ascended the staircase, accomplishing the feat in an incredibly short space of time.

Gertie heard his approach and tried to still the loud throbbing of her heart; tried to gain control of her quivering nerves, for she must meet him indifferently. "What was he to her now? Nothing more than the veriest stranger. And beside, was he not the promised husband of another?" But she winced as from a blow as this thought crossed her mind, only for a second, and then the door opened, and the next instant the face she knew so well bent over her. "Gertie, darling, have I found you at last," he exclaimed; catching her up in his arms so close as to almost take her breath away. And a pair of moustached lips were suspiciously close to a certain little red mouth despite her feeble effort to prevent it. "Doctor Eversly! how dare you," she flashed, almost wrenching herself from the encircling arms.

He started back as though an adder had stung him.

"Gertie, is this the greeting you give me after three years' absence and silence?"

"Have you any right to expect any other, Doctor Eversly?"

"Then you consider the right you gave me long ago, mine no longer?" He demanded sternly.

"By your own actions, Yes," she answered.

"I do not understand you, when you speak of my own actions."

"Do you think, because I no longer mingle in the circle in which you move, I do not hear? You say you do not understand me when I speak of your own actions. Have you forgotten Cora Percival? Have you forgotten that you have been in the city six months and have made no effort to see or even hear from me?" She spoke excitedly, with dark flashing eyes and burning cheeks.

And he, while she spoke, betrayed his feelings in his face. From the look of stern hauteur at the first repulse, it gradually changed to one of astonishment.

"Gertie, is it possible you could for one moment entertain such an opinion of me? I have searched for you far and near, and did not despair when told you had gone to a distant State, but followed you there only to be disappointed. But I had well nigh given up all hope of finding you, when an all wise Providence has given you to me again. And bending closer to the now blushing face, "Gertie is it to be for nothing but a few bitter words?"

"But—but—you forget Miss Percival," she said, hesitatingly.

"Miss Percival! what of her?" a puzzled look coming into his face.

"Are you not engaged to her?"

"No, nor ever thought of such a thing. But who in all the name of wonders told you that?"

"Some of my fashionable patrons. The Tracys and Edgecombs, if I remember aright."

The look of dismay on the doctor's face was almost ludicrous to see. "Gertie, are you not mistaken? They are the friends who told me you had left New York."

"*I* am not mistaken. But I am inclined to think *they* were wilfully so," said Gertie smiling.

"I understand you. But little girl this is not answering my question."

"What question?"

"How obtuse we have suddenly become," said he, laughing; "are you going to keep the promise you gave me once?"

"Do you really wish it?"

"Can you ask me that?"

"Yes, then."

But we must leave them now, for it is often said a third party is sometimes in the way, though in this instance we should prove to be a fourth, for Mrs. M. had been standing in the room all the time; but I doubt whether either Gertie or the doctor remembered the fact.

Half hour later he bade her good-bye, telling her mischievously that he "must hurry and get her well, for a certain day was not very far off."

And it was not, if we may judge from the wedding which took place just four weeks after, witnessed by a goodly number of dames and demoiselles belonging to the elite with disappointment in their hearts if not in their face, that bright December day.

A short wedding trip was taken, and then they returned to the home the doctor had had fitted up for his bride, and where her mother was already installed, as happy a couple as old Sol had ever shone on.

Little Jimmie was not forgotten. For the doctor told his wife "he had been the instrument in the hands of God of reuniting them."

THE EARTH'S DISTANCE FROM THE SUN.

The World says: G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, has received from the French observers of the transit of Venus the first results of their calculation of the angle of parallax, making it 8.879 seconds. This corresponds to a solar distance of 92,100,000 miles in round numbers. No particular dependence can be placed on this result (which is also carried only to three decimal places); the object of so many posts of observation of the transit being to select the best corresponding of independent observations, the variance of which, it is hoped, will be on this occasion very slight. The calculations of Encke, based on the transit of 1769, made the earth's solar distance 95,360,000 miles, the paralactic angle being 8,577,116 seconds. That was the accepted distance in the text books of fifteen years ago. Astronomers got to be dissatisfied with it, and with the help of later observations cut it down to 92,000,000, against which there has been within the last two years some rebellion as yet too high a figure. One of the immediate effects that a discovered inaccuracy of a million miles or so would have upon the general public would be some little upsetting of other solar distances in this particular planetary system, with trifling alterations among the distances of the fixed stars.

ONLY TWO.

A teacher of a select school got hold of a new pupil the other day, and in testing his general intelligence she asked him:

"How many seasons are there in a year?"

"Two," he promptly replied.

"Aren't there more than two?"

"No."

"What are they?"

"Summer, when I go barefooted, and winter, when I wear dad's old boots."—[Detroit Free Press

A DANDY is a chap who would be a lady if he could, but as he can't does all he can to show the world he's not a man.

FADING.

The Past is fading, fading,
Never to come back again;
The cypress tree is shading
Half the sunny plain.
Unchanged, I wot, is each well-known scene,
Not a branch shows new in the hedgerows green.
Just so the lark from the meadow sprung,
When life and I alike were young;
Just so the primrose heed'd to light.
Yet, Nature's self pervading,
Is the sense of something gone;
The Past is fading, fading,
And the wheel of Time rolls on.

The Past is fading, fading,
And gathered in its hold,
Its mighty pinions laden,
Is much we prized of old.
The grass grows rank o'er many a grave
Of the young and joyous and gay and brave;
Many a well-loved voice is hushed,
Many a golden hope is crushed,
Many a happy dream is over,
With a smile kindred, friend and lover.
The Past is fading, fading,
The blood runs cold and slow;
Harsh wisdom is degrading
The creeds of long ago.

The past is fading, fading,
We cling and prey in vain,
Where the cypress tree is shading
The tombs of all the slain.
Slain by years and put aside,
The darlings of love, the idols of pride.
One by one the frail links part,
Hand drops from hand and heart from heart;
One by one the sweet things given
To brighten earth go back to Heaven,
Till love and life, prevading,
Sighs the sense of something gone;
And the Past is fading, fading,
And the wheel of Time rolls on.

MORE ABOUT EMPRESS EUGENIE'S LACES.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Capt. Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury, recently learned that a German and his wife, who lived in Thirteenth street, one door from Fifth avenue, were selling fine laces to families on Murray Hill greatly below the market value. He was further told that the man's name was Joseph Hoorix, and that he and his wife arrived from Brussels in the fall of 1873, under the assumed name of Cendrier, bringing about $40,000 worth of laces, which they landed as passengers' baggage. Searching the records in the Custom House, Capt. Brackett ascertained that Hoorix arrived here in the steamer Scotia, on October 4, 1873. He then saw Hoorix at his residence, and the latter informed him that he had reshipped the laces to Brussels, consigning them to Paul Periere. The German was told that the American Consul in Brussels would be communicated with by cable, and that the truthfulness or falsity of his story about Periere would be manifest here within twenty-four hours. Thereupon Hoorix corrected himself, saying that he had given the goods to Leon De Lounois, of 824 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to sell. This conversation was on Tuesday last. Captain Brackett started for Philadelphia in the earliest train, and learning there that De Lounois had gone to Washington, the Captain followed in pursuit.

RANSACKING WASHINGTON.

A search warrant was obtained from Judge Dawson of Washington, and with it Capt. Brackett with the United States Marshal visited 508 Fourteenth street, where De Lounois was supposed to be. It was ascertainted that he had moved. But while Capt. Brackett was conversing with the inmates of the house, De Lounois passed on the opposite side of the street, and was pointed out to the officers. They accosted him by name, and accompanied him to 1,014 Eleventh street, where an ineffectual search was made for the goods. De Lounois said that he had received the laces from Hoorix, but he refused to tell what he had done with them. He was taken with his wife before Judge Dawson, who committed them as accessories after the act of smuggling. De Lounois subsequently confessed that the laces were in the possession of J. Goldenstein & Co., jewellers and commision brokers, at Tenth and D streets. He said that he had intrusted the laces to them to see whether they could find purchasers, and that the firm had advanced him several hundred dollars on them. He added that they were the property of his father, a lace manufacturer in Brussels, and that he had sent them to New York for a market.

SEIZED IN NEW YORK.

Thereat Captain Brackett hurried to New York and seized the laces. He was accompanied to this city by Mr. Goldenstein, who has an interest in them to the amount of his loan.

A Sun reporter happened to be in the Seizure room in the Custom House on Saturday, when the inventory of the laces was taken. They were in a box small enough to be carried under the arm. There are nineteen pieces of lace. The chief article is a dress made entirely of Point d'Alencon lace. It weighed less than half a pound, and is appraised at $10,000 gold, foreign value. The dress is a marvel of beauty. Hoorix says that it was made for the Empress Eugenie.

His story is that it required ten women seven years to make it. They worked on it in Brussels, the room in which they wove the dress being kept damp all the time. Their pay was very small. The dress was sent to the Empress Eugenie in Paris, but was never worn by her. It reached her at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and

NAPOLEON'S FALL

and Eugenie's flight to England left her no opportunity to purchase it. It was sent back to Brussels after the war, and subsequently it fell into the hands of Hoorix. He took it to London, and sought to sell it to the ladies of the court. He tried to dispose of it in several places in this city, but could find no one who would pay the price. His object in sending it to Philadelphia was to learn whether some Cabinet officer's or Senator's wife would take it off his hands.

The dress is made with low corsage and short sleeves, and is fit to be worn only at royal receptions. The next article of note in the collection is a shawl of Brussels lace in colors, with silk border. This delicate piece of apparel is appraised at $1,000 gold, without the duties added. There are two other shawls, both of point lace, and valued at $700 each, gold. There is also a handkerchief worth $500, three sets of collars and cuffs, worth $200, three other collars, a Brussels black lace bow, and several pieces of lace in strips. The goods have been appraised at $19,300. When the duty of 60 per cent. gold is added they will be worth over $30,000 in currency. When Hoorix arrived in the Scotia, in 1873, he had the laces passed free of duty as personal effects by one of the Custom House inspectors. He had sold about $10,000 worth of the laces to ladies in this city before Capt. Brackett got on his track.

THE ART OF TALKING.

[Phila. Ledger.]

The element of change enters into every part of human life, and in nothing does it abound more fully than in language. We cannot take up an ancient book or paper without being astonished at the different diction it bears from that of the present day, and even the familiar correspondence of a former generation seems antiquated and grotesque to the grand-children of its writers. From year to year words are changing their signification, old ones dropping out of use and new ones entering the list. These changes are so gradual, but so constant, that much of the misunderstanding and contention that are in the world result simply from the different meanings which people attach to the same word.

A recent writer in Blackwood's Magazine deprecates this change, and thinks that it partakes more of the nature of decay than of growth. He says that the art of talking well is seldom now to be found in young persons, and attributes it largely to the multitude of subjects pressed upon their attention, and the neglect of the habit of listening respectfully to their superiors. There is doubtless much truth in this criticism. There is an eager rushing spirit in the education of the present day which precludes that quiet attention to words and their meanings which was once thought essential, and a careless, loose and exaggerated style of talking is the natural effect.

Yet, we cannot admit that language is retrograding. Its chief movement is that of expansion; its prominent change is that of amplification. In this it is but obeying the universal law of human growth. We are becoming more and more complex in every direction. Thought is developing daily into greater intricacy. What was once a simple idea has, like a seed, not only taken root in the human mind, but spread into the full fruition of countless branches and luxuriant foliage. As language is the expression of thought, it also must grow and expand in order to fulfill its purpose. Thus, we have now many words conveying various and delicate shades of an idea, where formerly, one was all-sufficient. The words that fall into disuse and become obsolete are as nothing to the hosts of new ones that arise—when one dies, phœnix-like, a multitude of others arise from its ashes.

Strong emotion also craves strong utterances. This is perhaps one reason why young people are peculiarly liable to express themselves in exaggerated language. Their feelings are acute, eager and intense; and calm and measured words appear to them quite inadequate to represent their meaning. Possibly if, instead of being checked or laughed at for their enthusiasm, they were gently led to choose suitable terms of real intensity, they would less often offend our ears with absurd superlatives and slang phrases, which, however repulsive to good taste and refinement, yet doubtless appear to those who utter them, more expressive of their meaning than others they could choose.

Still, it is highly important that the young should be preserved, if possible, from this injurious habit. A loose and inflated style of talking often leads to slang, and that, with the company it attracts, may lead to irreverence and even profanity. Children should, as far as possible, be surrounded by those who speak with simplicity and purity of style, for it is a certainty that they will adopt the same kind of conversation that they constantly hear. No future instruction, however excellent, will overcome early habits in this respect. Many highly educated persons lapse unconsciously into grammatical errors, to the use of which they have become habituated in their childhood. An eminent professor of rhetoric once declared publicly that if he were anxious to have a child learn to speak the English language with accuracy and good taste, he would prefer to select its nurse and companions with reference to this matter, rather than any instructor who might follow in after life, knowing that it is by this early and unconscious influence, that ineradicable habits are formed.

Children should also be accustomed to express themselves clearly and simply in very early life. Few parents take pains on this point. They either permit their children to talk without guidance, or by enforcing silence deny them the opportunity of practice. Both are self-indulgent ways of escaping a plain duty,—both are obstacles, hindering the child's improvement. If, instead, every child were encouraged to speak at all proper times, and induced to take an intelligent part in the family intercourse, but obliged to speak correctly and to select suitable words, there would be a marvellous change in the conversation of our young people. The practice of separating the young from the old in society, which is so usual in certain circles, is not calculated to improve the conversation of either. Apart, the talk of youth is apt to be frivolous, and that of age dull. Together, they would supplement each other. The young people would become more modest and careful in the presence of mature judgment, and the elders would gain new life and brilliancy from the enthusiasm of youth. A good talker will always be a good listener, and will also know how and when to be silent. Perhaps this is, after all, as important an art and one needing as much culture in the present generation as that of conversation. Most of us talk too much and listen too little, and a wise, modest and judious silence is almost as rare as it is admirable.

[For The Post.]

ONLY A HOPE.

Only a rose that is crushed and dead,
Only a flower that was plucked in tears
To whisper Faith when Hope had fled
With by-gone years.

Only a ballad, quaint and old,
That lingers with the long ago,
A parting word, or a tress of gold,
And buried woe.

Only a portrait hid away,
Only a grave made deep by Fate:
A darkened hour, instead of day,
And joy too late."

Only a whispered, sobbing prayer,
A clasp of hands, and peaceful rest,
And Heaven's calm, not earth's was there.
Oh! mortal breast.

Only a loss and words in vain,
A battle lost, and all ungained,
A note of joy, a wail of pain,
Love unattained.

Only a Hope and mortal strife,
A wreck of Faith on a false deep sea;
Only a glimpse of happy life.
Was this to be?

Only a crown that is worn at last,
A victor's palm and Harp of gold,
A Heaven is gained through all the Past;
A peace to hold.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

CULTURE OF CAULIFLOWER.

Many of our rural friends would like to grow this delicious esculent, if it were not for the mistaken idea that its culture belongs exclusively to the professional gardener. Never was a greater mistake. It is true, very much depends upon the character of the season, much more, in fact, than upon the skill of the grower. No vegetable is more dependent upon a copious supply of rich, stimulating manure, than the cauliflower; consequently the bed where it is grown must be thoroughly enriched to begin with. The soil, also, should be dug deeply, and if in a low, damp locality; so much the better. In regard to applying manure to this plant, some of the best cauliflower growers in England recommend digging a large hole and dumping a small barrow load of manure to each plant. This, however, is overdoing the matter, as less will answer the purpose equally well. The plants (which should have been wintered in cold-frames, or else have been grown in a hot-bed from very easily sown seeds similar to early cabbage), should be removed with little balls of earth attached to the roots, during a damp, cloudy day. Mulch the surface with strawy manure, to hold the moisture, to preserve the soil cool, and to afford additional nourishment to the plant. The idea is to have the plants "head" before the hot weather is too severe, so that the stronger our plants, and the more rapidly they grow, the greater will be our success. As soon as the compact white flower-buds show, the leaves should be carefully drawn over them and tied to preserve their pure white color. Such seasons the best gardeners will only succeed in heading a very few heads, so that the novice must not feel discouraged with similar fortune; if the season, however, should prove wet, a large percentage will, in all probability, head well, provided the plants are from a good strain of seed.—[Tribune.

THE USE OF SALT FOR STOCK.

While a certain amount of salt is absolutely necessary for the health of stock, it by no means follows that its indiscriminate use is either needful or safe. On the contrary, salt used in excessive quantities is highly dangerous. It then acts upon the stomach and intestines as an irritant poison, and cases of death have occurred through premitting cattle and hogs to consume too much of it. When stock are allowed free access to it, they will take a small quantity very often, but if denied a frequent supply, they become ravenous for it, and are in danger of eating it to excess. The safest way is to use a small quantity regularly in the food; a quarter of an ounce daily being amply sufficient for a cow or a horse, and a fourth of that quantity for a hog or a sheep. If stock are salted once a week, no more than one ounce at a time should be given to a cow, and ½ of an ounce to 1 oz. to sheep or hogs. It should also be given in such manner that no animal should eat more than its share. It may be given scattered thinly in the eating trough with more safety than in any other way, excepting when it is mixed with the feed. Regularity in its use is the most conducive to the health of the cattle. We find it necessary to give this caution because some of our readers have been led to suppose, very erroneously, that as salt is a good thing, stock cannot have too much of it.—[Am. Agriculturist.

SALT FOR CABBAGE.

A New Jersey gardener considers salt necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor, and to keep better when salt is used than without. He used it as follows: "A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain or when the dew is on, I take a small dish, of fine salt and walking among the rows, sprinkle a little pinch of salt on the centre of each plant when the leaves begin to grow. I repeat the salting, and when the centre of the leaves begin to form the head, I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves; after this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that do not head well and appear diseased, I sprinkle the salt over freely; this will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can be used with safety."

SOILING COWS.

It will certainly pay to judiously soil cows on a small farm. There is no other way by which so much milk can be produced on a given number of acres. When you have put your land in proper condition, a cow can be kept upon one-half acre for summer, and one acre for winter. Even better than this has been done. Starting this late, prepare the ground well, and sow one-eight of an acre of oats thickly for each cow as early as you can; two or three weeks after, sow the same amount of land to oats for later cutting. Then prepare the ground and sow one fourth acre of corn for each cow. This will probably leave a surplus for winter feeding.—[Homestead.

ELEGANT TOILETTES.

A Paris letter from Lucy Hooper to the Philadelphia Press says:

Among the beautiful toilettes displayed on the course, I noticed a dress of pale lilac silk, the skirt entirely covered with plaited flounces in three shades of lilac and purple, put on in groups of three each, composed of the deep purple, then the lighter shade, and then the lilac. The waist was cuirass shape, of lilac silk, bordered with a narrow plaiting of purple. It was cut square at the neck, and with half-short sleeves Long gloves of a pale lilac hue, a rice-straw bonnet, trimmed with lilac ribbon, and with a trail of exquisite lilac hyacinths falling from the back on the wearer's neck, made up an exquisite costume. The lady wore around her throat a narrow lilac ribbon, and carried one of those large black parasols, trimmed with white lace and insertion, which are now the rage. Another dress was composed of a brilliant cherry-colored brocaded surah, with sleeves of black silk to the cuirass corsage. Up the back of each sleeve ran two puffs of surah. The front of the skirt was of cherry surah, drawn in puffs, and with bands of black silk running up the sides. The train was composed of surah. The hat worn with this dress, was of white straw, trimmed with white, and decorated with a wreath of white blossoms, their snowy petals dashed with vivid red. One charming costume of pearl-colored silk and brocaded surah was enterely ruined by the mud splashed upon it from the wearer's carriage-wheels.

SHORT-LIVED GREATNESS.

Meadow Lake, Nevada, is one of the latest places which have passed through the history so common to Western mining towns. It is situated near the summit of the Sierras, about fifteen miles due north of Cisco; on the Central Pacific Railroad, in what is described as "the most lovely spot on earth in the summer season, and the most terribly snow-bound place this side of the Arctic regions during the winter months." The rush of miners to it began in 1865 and it soon became a chartered city, with a population greater than the State capital, a stock board, city hall, a theater, fine hotels and a daily paper. Suddenly the change in fortune came, the mines failed, and in less than eighteen months only one house in the place was occupied.

VARIETIES.

THE duchess of Edinburgh insists on wearing strings to her bonnet and the fashion makers don't know what to do about it.

OUT of eighty-four murderers in Boston and its immediate vicinity during the past eighteen years only two have been hanged.

SARAH ANN ENGLE, wife of General Robert Patterson, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, died on Friday at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

THE old maids in Athens, Ga., recently met in convention and resolved that the Legislature ought to make it a penal offence for any widow to marry again.

BOSTON swells wear a style of vest called the "Longfellow," of which the Globe says that with one of them, a reasonably high pair of shoes, and a hat, a man is in full dress.

WHEN they build a railroad the first thing they do is to break ground. This is often done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony.

A FRENCH statistician claims to have discovered that, given a hundred blonde and a hundred brunette women, more of the latter than the former will get married.

THE boys of Mobile, Ala., have a pleasant habit of flying their kites at night with colored lanterns attached to their tails. It amuses the boys, and it don't hurt anybody else—except the insurance companies.

A SALT LAKE paper says the simple faith of a Virginia Christian is aided by his faith in man. He was asked if he thought Stonewall Jackson was in heaven. "Wall," said the old gentleman, "I reckon he is if he started for that place. He always managed to get round in time."

MADAME DEPATIE,, of St. Henri village, Canada, recently made complaint at a Police Court against another woman, who had been guilty of calling complainant a "piano.", For some reason which does not appear, such a term applied to a Canadian woman is considered a deadly insult.

LITTLE BESSIE is the five-year-old daughter of a Portland lady who married a clergyman not long since. When her father was away, and she was playing in the yard, a stranger came along and inquired if the minister was at home. "No," she replied, "but mother is in the house, and she will pray with you, you poor miserable sinner."

A FEW years ago a couple living at Evansville, Ind., quarreled, and agreed to separate. They instructed a lawyer to draw up the papers good and strong, but before he could do so they had repented them of their folly, and sent the lawyer word to stop proceedings, failing, however, to pay the required fee. The couple removed to Kentucky, where they were recently surprised to receive a notice that the action of separation, began years before, had received the approval of the court. They at once hastened to a preacher and were reunited. The lawyer had his revenge, but never collected the fee.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 12, 1875.

THE Bandit Sheridan has demonstrated that he is "not afraid"—to marry.

THE Dispatch sums up the Ring platform of Pennsylvania in one word, "stuff."

IT is thought in Boston that the Governor and Council will commute the sentence of Jesse Pomeroy to imprisonment for life.

THERE were 13,000,000 trees planted in Nebraska last year. Perhaps half that number of full grown ones were cut down in Pennsylvania during the same period.

THE fact that 700,000 women belong to the Patrons of Husbandry, leads to the belief that old maids, like the Aztec race will soon disappear from this continent.

THE "bloody shirt" having lost its potency with the thieves and bummers who have been robbing the public Treasury, the ghost of Know Nothingism has been called up.

THE Gazette says, we might as well accuse Bismarck of prosecuting the Catholic church as that sheet. Some people do think the German Prime Minister given a little that way.

THE Vegetarian Community of Oneida have stocked their lake at Wallingford with salmon trout. They will no doubt eat them on the principle that they are neither flesh nor fowl.

THE Gazette says it is bitterly opposed to the City of Pittsburgh or the county of Allegheny making subscriptions to Col. McCleary's or any other man's railroad. So is the Constitution.

WON'T somebody present a copy of the Constitution to the Gazette, and ask that particular editor who says everything is fair in politics and to secure an advantage would lie and stick to it, to read it carefully.

THAT sturdy old Granger, Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, will harvest his Hay(es) on the Second Tuesday of October. About 275,000 voters of the State will turn out to see the old gentleman do the work, and give him a hand.

THE monthly statement of Treasurer Mackey places the State debt at $23,720,000 but says nothing about the amount of money on hand in the Treasury. Has the $1 76 also gone the way of all the earth? We are afraid that it has.

> THE Republican party is not a party of sects or creeds. It does not meddle with religious denominations or beliefs. It is utterly opposed to mingling religion and politics.—Cleveland Herald.

That is precisely the tune the Know Nothing played.

THE stockholders of the Nation Trust Company are entitled to sympathy, as they are innocent sufferers. But the fact must not be lost sight of that the $500,000 bonds were plundered by the City Ring, and that this is only a small portion of which the taxpayers have been despoiled.

LEPINE, the Manitoba "rebel" refused some time ago to take amnesty and five years exile to escape from his imprisonment. He has only about five more months to serve, and having been in jail for more than a year and a half, he felt that he can stand it for the full term.

THE Know Nothing editor of the Gazette exhibits great anxiety to stir up a religious warfare which is to shield the rascality of the past and prevent, if possible, any discussion of the abuses and corruptions prevailing in the land. It had better turn this matter over to the Commercial.

THE Democracy do not propose to admit of a defensive campaign and will not be forced from the attitude it has assumed. The Republican servants must answer their masters, the people, and give an account of their stewardship. They must close up their accounts and explain the deficiencies. They cannot be permitted to cover up their crimes by attempting to divert attention to what the Democracy may do in the future. We stand by the record.

BIG JOHN MEGRAW of Allegheny, has a way of telling the plain, unvarnished truth about the Ring element of his party, that is really praiseworthy. On Thursday night at a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, he complimented the Pittsburgh Ring by saying tnat in order "to preserve the party some are willing to submit and eat all the dirt that the little miserable creature in the Custom House saw fit to dish out to them. Mr. M. wasn't that kind of a hair pin, however. He believed in purging the party of all the miserable skunks and paupers who had fattened on it while controlling and ruining it." Mr. Megraw was very severe but exceedingly just in his language. From the first we predicted that the Custom House Ring would overwhelm the Republicans of Allegheny and cheat them out of a proper representation. This has been done, and it is no wonder that Mr. Megraw objects to the "skunks and paupers" who did the work, and refuses to eat the dirt that they dish out.

OHIO POLITICS.

After a great deal of difficulty the Radicals of Ohio have succeeded in finding a candidate to head their ticket in the person ex-Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, the successor of Brough and the predecessor of Noyes. A week ago it was thought that Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, would receive the nomination, as a means of securing the German vote, but he was ignominiously slaughtered, because it was known that he possessed sentiments of comparative liberality, and the Germans of Ohio are given to understand that the men who run the Radical party in that State do not want their sympathies.

Under the former administration of Gov. Hayes began that system of Ring extravagance in Ohio, that two years ago culminated in the overthrow of the Radical party and tne election of Gov. Allen, who on the 17th of June will receive the Democratic nomination, and on the second Tuesday of October will be elected by not less than 25,000 majority.

During the administration of Gov. Hayes the Benovolent Institutions of the State became rich placers for his favorites and the corrupt politicians, and the people were robbed of millions. The Radical Legislatures refused to investigate the patent frauds that had been committed, and the Radical placemen escaped scot free. The people of the Buckeye State will never permit this blood of political cormorants to settle upon the State House again and feather their nests at the expense of the toiler.

Two years ago when Gov. Allen and a Democratic Legislature came into power, they found the finances of the State at the lowest ebb, and the taxes so high that it was all that the people could do to pay them. The whole public service was demoralized; the charities of the State, were the prey of a Ring, and corrupt barnacles were clinging to every department. At Gov. Allen's suggestion the Legislature set about to repair as far as possible the injuries that had been done. Under the able leadership of Hon. E. B. Eshelman, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, measures of retrenchment were adopted, and the annual taxes were reduced in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars. At the subsequent session of the Legislature retrenchment was still further carried out, and fully $500,000 in official fees was saved to the taxpayers, which with other items of retrenchment, made the people's taxes some $3,000,000 less in 1875 than they were in 1873, or at any period between that date and the Administration of Gov. Brough.

These facts are well known to the voters of Ohio, and they have no desire to return to the era of extravagance that marked the rule of Radicalism from 1865 up to 1873. Hayes' nomination is the triumph of the Sands' clique of Cincinnati, known in Columbus as controlling a legislative lobby second in corrupt practices only to the Ring lobby at Harrisburg in its palmiest days, when the roosters and pinchers robbed the unhappy people of Pennsylvania without let or hindrance. The election of Hayes would mean the ascendancy of the Sands' Ring and their return to power, that they might parcel out the revenues of Ohio among the faithful as they did in the piping days of yore, when they insolently snapped their fingers in the face of the protesting people, and with Boss Tweed asked, "What are you going to do about it?" The people have already answered that question, and they will emphasize the answer in October.

As to the platform, it is a flat failure, and carefully avoids all the real issues of the campaign. Two of the resolutions, the fourth and fifth, have been resurrected from the charnel house of Know Nothingism, and a miserable attempt made to galvanize them into life. They refer to issues that have no existence, except in the crazed minds of a few fanatics, who are nothing if they are not on the topmost wave of bigotry in some form or another.

The second resolution is supposed to refer to the finances, but no man can make either head or tail of it. It means anything or nothing, and is purerile to the last extremity in its evasiveness. The fourth resolution declares against a protective tariff and favors a tariff for revenue. This the Pittsburgh Commercial endorses, and its editor, Mr. Errett was himself at the Convention. The air of Ohio must have had a powerful effect upon the Pennsylvania Ring Chairman, that it should have brought both him and his paper out in favor of a revenue tariff, which is practically free trade. How Mr. Errett expects to harmonize the opposite views of the Radical platforms of Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the question of protection, we are at a loss to discern.

The resolution on the Third Term coupled with the one in praise of President Grant, and read in the light of his recent letter, is a broad farce. The "unwritten law" is quoted as being agaist a Third Term for the Presidency, while Grant declares that there is no "unwritten law" upon the subject and is opposed the idea of limiting the Presidential terms, and clearly avows his readiness to accept another term, when convinced that it is necessary for him to do so.

But from the top to the bottom of the platform there is not one word against the corruptions that have overrun the government, or the frauds that have been committed. Not one word concerning the desperate attempts of Grant to obtain military possession of the Southern States, by means of the Force bill; and not one word in favor of a reform of existing evils. The whole object of the platform seems to be to ignore the real issues.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S QUASI DECLINATION.

We have read President Grant's carefully prepared letter addressed to Gen. Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican Convention. Knowing something from reliable sources of the real wishes of Grant respecting his nomination for a Third Term, we are naturally constrained to study it in connection with that knowledge, and we certainly see nothing in the letter to change our previous opinion in the slightest degree.

This ingenious circular intended for the faithful, in fact bears upon its very face, and all over it, and inside of it, proof positive, not only that Grant did want the third nomination, but that he intends to have it whether or not. Viewed in any other light, this paper just now issued by the President of the United States, would be mere trash, or the veriest child's play. It is as palpable a bid for a Third Term nomination, as man could make. Hear him; "It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous."

He does not, then, coincide with the spirit of the Republican Convention repudiation of the Third Term on the broad national grounds embraced in the resolution. He does not commit himself to the plain doctrine, that the Third Term business is opposed to the genius of our institutions. He does not admit that the traditions of our honored early Presidents are binding upon us, as consistent lovers of freedom. No, he would hold this Third Term place open, in order that he, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant—yet a young man, with hardly money enough in hand, without the further sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to support him and his family handsomely, may fill it. Grant asserts that: "The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous." Yet he knows its falsity. He knows that he can, and will nominate himself by and through his henchmen, if he can. It is very true, that he cannot elect himself; nay, he might have added, that he cannot be elected for a Third Term, even if he gets himself nominated. When he adds; "I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise."

The whole thing sticks out as plainly that none but a fool need mistake. This is the weakest, and indeed a really silly sentence to be written by him, at this time.

This is not the thrice putting away of the offered Cæsarian crown. No, indeed. It says, "Come, let me clutch thee." He might or may add, "I have thee not, and yet I see the still." He also says—right in the face of the Lancaster Convention's resolution, "make the circumstances, give me, as you did Hartranft, a nomination, and I will accept." If he does not say this, he says nothing.

Grant's preliminary twaddle about the question of the Third Term not being up, till a proposition for an amendment in the Constitution comes forward, would be only twaddle, but for the fact that in this he does not agree with the Lancaster Republican Convention, or with two-thirds of the voters in the United States, who believe that the question is up now, and furthermore that Grant is on one side, and the people on the other.

The opening paragraph of the letter, although ingeniously contrived, is still the work of a superficial thinker, disigned perhaps to reach the judgment of the superficial. A really dignified President, who had not contemplated Third Termism, and who had made up his mind not to be a Third Term President, would not stand in need of all the rigmarole which occupies the first dozen lines of his exordium. Those who know a little of what has been going on behind the scenes, and what is yet going on there, also know that it is all pure bosh. When he adds: "In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party no matter how met." He is really childish. Why, such as "issue" could not have been forced upon the party; it could not have had even an embryo existence, but for Grant, himself. Of course it cannot add strength to the Republican party, now, no matter how it may be met. That is undeniable. And because it cannot add strength to it, the Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania strangled the President's baby in the city of Lancaster; but it is very certain that they have not strangled Grant. They have not even choked him off. Worse than that, they have uncorked the Presidential bottle; and now we have before us this mess of Grant soda water smoking with kitchen cabinetment.

It is a great pity that Grant was ever "made to believe that the Presidential good called him to make the sacrifice" of his nice military position, with its life-long emoluments. We concur in this view of President Grant we have often said, and we believe, that it would have been better for Grant personally: as it surely would have been for the peace of our people, had there never been made to believe any such stuff. He "did not want the first term," he says; and now he says he does not want the Third Term any more than he did the first. Well, well. This is a wonderful letter. We are curious to know its author, and what he expects to effect by it?

LIGHT AND CHEMISTRY.

Perhaps no branch of science is receiving more pertinent attention, and developing more pleasing surprises than the chemistry of light at this particular juncture. Not in a restricted sense merely but taken in connection with all the results that grow out of it directly and indirectly, and which include some of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times.

In addition to the labors and researches of those who are directly prosecuting the subject, competent writers are engaged upon books that add a new interest to it. One of the latest volumns of that deservedly popular contribution to practical science, the International Scientific Series is a work by Dr. Hermann Vogel, Professor of Photography in the Royal Industrial Academy of Berlin, on the Chemistry of Light and Photography. The editor of the International also calls attention to the important services contributed by Dr. J. W. Draper, of New York, in that series of discoveries which of late have made photography of so much value, not only for pleasure and ornamentation, but of importance to use in art, mechanics and manufactures.

In 1839, Dr. Draper was taking Daguerreotypes in New York. Professor Morse learned the art in Dr. Draper's labratory in the New York University, and did much to extend its application, for which he receives full acknowledgement in Dr. Draper's book. The technical portions of the work, will be interesting only to Scientists, but the other portions passes popular interest. To the rapid process of the art, our own American photographers have contributed valuable aid which is also fully and cheerfully acknowledged by the author, something that our British cousins do not usually think necessary to do.

He speaks in glowing terms of the great help to astronomical science given by Rutherford, of New York, in his photographs of the moon, and in his other applications of photography to astronomy. Due credit is given to Mr. Richard Tilghman, for his invention of the "sand blast," and for his application of that discovery for further improvement in photography, and to its use in printing. The first discoverer of the process of taking pictures by light was Wedgewood, an Englishman, who, with Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1802, made very successful pictures. In 1838, Daguerre, a Frenchman, made his discoveries public, and hence his name was used to describe the result of his inventions, which, after many years of work with Niepce, who had made heliographs (sun pictures) in 1826, received the sanction of Humboldt, Biot and Arago, and a substantial money reward from his Government.

From this time the work of improving and amplifying the invention has steadily increased, and with results that would be almost as astonishing to the original inventor could he now behold them, as his invention was to his unscientific fellows. The number of appliances now used in the photographic art may be inferred from the fact that there are no less than twenty-eight operations through which each plate must pass, before it will produce a good negative, while at least sight further operations are requisite to throw off a positive—in other words to make a finished photograph.

The International describes these operations at great length and minuteness and says that even the question of price is considered, and our own chemical manufacturers contribute their share in the salts of gold and silver and other chemicals which are largely used in photography. The amount of silver consumed annually in photography is estimated at nearly two millions of dollars, and as much of it is irrecoverably lost in the process the price of the photographer's work is largely regulated by this and the other incidental outlays required. With regard to our own progress and present status with regard to the art it says:

> In the United States photography has been applied to a greater extent than elsewhere, and to a greater variety of uses also, although the author thinks that the best work of some European cities is nearer perfection than the best American work. There is room for two opinions as to this. In 1869 hundreds of photographers were actively employed in observing the total eclipse of the sun in Iowa, and more than thirty telescopes were set up to fix the varying phases of the phenomenon in dumble photographic pictures. The transit of Venus has recently been made the subject of special photographic observations by a party of scientific men sent out from this country at the national expense. In medicine, in law, in microscopic research, Americans have used photography, and Dr. Woodward, of Philadelphia, has rendered science great aid by his work.

It has now come to be a fact that photography, in some of its varied foms, has come to be closely allied to nearly all of the many and increasing arts, although at first it was looked upon as their rival, if not their enemy. It has already entered into art, science, industry and life as a new factor in all partially written language, and greets mankind on every hand. It holds precisely the same relations to visible things that printing does to thought. It multiplies what exists, and draws also in a chemical way.

Upon these grounds, Professor Vogel urges strongly and emphatically that it should be made a regular branch of study and be taught in all the industrial schools, and the thoughtful cannot fail to agree with him on reflection. He has himself, for nine years, presided over a Professor's Chair of photography in Berlin, the only technical institution in the German Empire, where it is taught, and there only so far as it has an important relation to science and industry.

Practical exercise, in this institution, are carried out in the negative and positive processes of photography, especially in its application to reproduce drawnings of building, and machinery. Nor is it surprising that a Professor's chair should be donated in a great educational institution to teach the science and application of this art. The wonder is rather that it should not be more common in universities and educational institutions. Lithography, book printing, copperplate printing, printing of paper money, porcelain manufacture or dyeing; machinists, architects, even artists themselves, the lovers of nature and of the great works of art in its varied forms all use photography, to a greater or less extent in their several occupations, consequently, it may be properly classed as a branch of necessary study in all of our higher educational institutions.

IGNORANCE PREDOMINATES.

The Gazette thinks it has toc good a thing on the school and Catholic question to let it go, pitches in with its usual ignorance, and propounds the following:

> Does THE POST, or its editor favor the public school system, as we now have it in Allegheny county, and is he in favor of, or opposed to, the conferment of a *pro rata* of the school moneys on Roman Catholic schools? The question is direct, but Mr. Barr is a candidate for nomination for Governor, and the people have a right to know his views.

We desire to draw the attention of the wise editor to sec. 2. of Art. X. of the New Constitution, an instrument he seems never to have read.

"No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school."

THERE is a society in New York having for its object the collection of the old issues of postage stamps' has met with a surprise in the Postoffice Department, which will undertake to furnish all the old style stamps that the people want. But unfortunately Mr. Jewell proposes to furnish a bogus article from new plates, "entirely dissimilar in type, style, dimensions, paper and color from the originals," it is at least time for a dignified protest. A counterfeit is bad enough in all conscience; infinitely worse, *a fortiori*, if a counterfeit without any resemblance to the original. It would be interesting, if not profitable, to inquire into the extent of these official forgeries—for such they are, laudable as may be their intention—the precise authority for their commission and the exact application of the proceeds therefrom. But it is at least interesting, if not satisfactory, to know that the pursuit of the art pilatelical has obtained such headway among us as to provoke from Mr. Jewell considerably more attention than he has as yet paid to other subjects connected with his department of nearly as great public interest and importance. When a man has a curiosity, he is rather anxious that it should be a genuine one. But to have an old postage stamp turn out to be a bogus new one, is enough to ruffle the temper of the best natured snapper-up of unconsidered curiosities.

MINOR NOTES.

GEN. HOOKER threatens to open on Sherman shortly.

RECENT local elections throughout Virginia have generally resulted in favor of the Democrats.

WHY is President Grant like a power of attorney? Because he "Knows all men by these presents?"

IF there is no Third Term, what will become of the carpet-bagger? It begins to look as if his days were numbered.

THE essence of Grant's Third-Term letter is that he is still a candidate for the Republican nomination or any other.

THE toasting of Boss Shepherd at a citizens' banquet in Washington was the signal for loud and persistent hissing.

UNDER the new Michigan license law, proprietors of soda fountains have to pay a tax of forty dollars, and they think there must be some mistake.

AN acquaintance said to Sherman: "General, you forget that we have at least one great political General, Grant." "Yes," said Sherman, *"and Fred."*—Boston Post.

PRIOR to the Ohio Republican Convention the Cincinnati Commercial said "the nomination of Hayes would be an evasion and a weakness." The nominee of the Convention was Hayes.

THE Providence Journal draws attention to an obsolete law of the State, under which no lawyer in active practice could obtain a seat in the Legislature, and suggests the propriety of its re-enactment.

GREAT destitution is reported in the mountain counties of Kentucky, owing to the failure of the crops for three successive seasons. Many cattle are dying, and the people are without the necessaries of life.

A PROPOSITION is pending before the legislature of Connecticut, that if a judge of the Superior or Supreme Court shall be nominated for a federal or state office, his seat on the bench shall be considered vacated.

IT is rumored at Washington that General Ben. Butler furnished a large amount of the capital stock of the Boston Post by E. D Winslow and others. Butler means to have an organ.

THE Milwaukee News says that Ex-Senator Carpenter intends taking an active part in the approaching gubernatorial canvass in Wisconsin, as a preliminary to ulterior efforts to regain the United States senatorship.

A MEMORIAL MEETING in honor of the late Gen. John C. Breckinridge will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th of this month. Gen. William Preston will deliver an oration, and there will be a procession by the Masonic and other fraternities.

THE new twenty-cent silver coin is ready for distribution. It is a significant fact that the words, "In God we trust," are omitted from the new piece. It seems possible, from late developments, that our rulers have ceased to put their trust in God. "In rings we trust" would suit them better.—Courier-Journal.

THE unanimity with which the administration journals declare that Grant's letter is a clear and unmistakable renunciation of a third nomination is only excelled by the unanimity they display in fearing that Grant's opponents will affix some other meaning to the letter.—Detroit Free Press.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, says the Chicago Tribune, is looking extremely well, his health having greatly improved by his swing 'round the circle. He expresses himself as much pleased with his reception at the South, where he met with the heartiest hospitality and the warmest good will.

THE excitement regarding the coal discoveries in the Rifle River region, forty miles north of Saginaw, Mich., continues. A new coal vein, ten feet thick, has been found four miles east of the place of the first discovery. The deposit extends over a large tract of country, and is practically inexhaustible, The quality of the coal is said to be superior to English cannel.

THE joy of Iowans over the Vice-President's statement that "the near future will place Iowa in the rank of the foremost of all the commonwealths of the Union," will be tempered somewhat, when they learn, as they must some day, that he has made a substantially similar statement in each of the States he has visited since he began to "swing."

THE Legislature of Nevada having appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to put an iron fence around the "plaza" at Carson, the capital city the authorities advertised for bids for the work. When they were opened the lowest offer was founds to be that of the lady principal of the leading school in the town. She had written to Pennsylvania, and having learned the cost of manufacture and transportation, drew her bill accordingly, and secured the contract.

"IF the result of the next Presidential election," says the Memphis Appeal, "depends upon the prudence of the South, the victory is already won; for our people are a unit in proclaiming that secession is dead; slavery is dead; that the Confederacy has expired; that no one proposes to exhume its remains; that we dismiss all our resentments and propose to cherish no recollection of the war, save the memory of the brave men who reflected honor upon American valor."

GRANT ought to interfere in New Hampshire. The Democrats are getting control of the State; there is a dispute in the Legislature, and he should send troops there as he did to Louisiana. The cases are perfectly parallel, except that he had a brother-in-law in New Orleans and has none in Concord. But that is only a matter of family interest. In point of principle the cases are the same, and if necessary he might send a brother-in-law there for a while and then order on the troops.—N. Y. Sun.

THE New York Herald Washington correspondent, commenting on Gen. Grant's letter, says:

> Boss Shephead says Grant is sure to be the nominee of the party; that he will start with the South solid for him, and that he will get enough States North and West without Pennsylvania to give him a majority in the convention. It seems to be generally understood by Grant's friends that he will accept a nomination if it is offered, and his letter foreshadows it.
>
> The impression is that this letter will go far toward demoralizing Blaine, Bristow, Morton, Conkling, and all the rival aspirants for the Republican nomination.

THE Republican State Convention yesterday adopted a buncombe resolution against a division of the Public Scoool Fund. The present school system was devised by a Democrat, and the School Fund is amply protected by the existing Democratic Constitution. No body of Democrats in Ohio has ever asked for a division of the School Fund, and none ever will. This resolution was introduced in the platform as an inititative to the Know-Nothing crusade which the Republican party of Ohio is determined to carry on this fall, as a means of covering up its multitudinous errors and crimes in State and National legislation.—Cin. Enquirer.

EXTRACTS from Spotted Tails's Note-Book.—Washington, May 26.—White man mighty uncertain. Me shake hands now with Great Father. Great Father never open mouth to pale face. He talk, talk, talk to Spotted Tail. He no let me talk. What it all mean? Git up and git? Why? Great Father has a warrior son. He come to Black Hills. He find gold. He want Black Hills. Great Father say Indian Country better than Black Hills. All right. Let white man go there—Spotted Tail stay where he is. Great Father's warrior son, he go to Indian Country. May 27.—White man steal, steal, steal. Steal Black Hills, steal eight shirts, steal $5. Why come preach to red man? Why no practice? How, how, how!

It is very funny, says the N. Y. Tribune to see the attempts which the Administration journals make to twist the President's Third Term letter into a flat denial of a desire for a renomination. The Philadelphia Press goes into raptures over Gen. Grant's devotion to the "unwritten law of the Republic," when the most superficial perusal of his letter shows that he devotes most of its space to proving that the "unwritten law," is of no account. Then the Press is unhappy because some of its contemporaries find the letter ambiguous. "The entire Republican press of the North," it says, "unites in giving expression to the voice of the party, declaring its fealty to the unwritten law of the country, and yet with all this the political Bohemians, who are the parents and sponsors of the Third Term scare-crow are not satisfied. In fact, this is not what they wanted. They do not want Gen. Grant to decline a nomination, but to accept one." Well, that is about what he has done.

THE SORT OF LETTER GRANT WOULD HAVE WRITTEN IF HE HAD MEANT IT.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Executive Mansion,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your Convention has passed a strong resolution against a Third Term. I approve its language and share its spirit. For myself, I do not want it, and I write now to say that if I should be nominated I should not accept. Count me out.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. Grant.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

A DAY OF SHAME.

[Phila. Times.]

William M. Bunn, William N. Marks and William A. Durfur, Republicans and T. J. Mealey, Democrat, were yesterday elected Guardians of the Poor by joint convention of the City Councils. The vote was—Durfur 57, Marks 56, Bunn 50, and Mealey 36. Thus have the Republican leaders of Philadelphia, embracing our prominent municipal officials, insolently defied the earnest protest of the reputable people of our city, and the emphatic deliverance of the Union League reform committee, and elected to one of our most responsible trusts two men whose names are a reproach to Philadelphia. They are not the victims of studied scandal, nor have they been accidentally unfortunate in gaining a notoriety that is most unenviable. On the contrary, they have openly braved public opinions, and made their contempt for every honest criticism as shameless as have been their records. It is true that some of the leaders appealed to them to decline and save the party from the forfeiture of popular confidence involved in their election, but they answered that they were no worse than their party—that they did only what the necessities of the party required, and what the more pretentious of their fellow Republicans were glad to have them do, and they would not go to the rear in disgrace while others, no better in purpose than they, enjoyed the fruits of their wrongs. To this answer there could be no denial, and a great party, that once honored as its leaders the ablest and purest men of Philadelphia, was compelled to prostrate itself before the mousing political owls who have seized its banner and dragged it down into their own infamy.

Mr. Bunn, while enjoying in retirement the emoluments he gathered by an unscrupulous abuse of the Row fee system, from an office to which he never was elected, could have escaped from public censure by charitable forgetfulness, but when he is thrust upon the municipality as one of the custodians of its most sacred trust—turned loose to batten on the administration of our humanity to the unfortunate, and stain our very alms with the blot of the jobber, it is such a consuming reproach upon every instinct of decency, that it must inflict a mortal wound upon the political organization that is answerable for it. We judge Mr. Bunn only by his public record—by those acts which he has made justly obnoxious to open criticism. His systematic debauchery of the ballot to attain a seat in the Legislature, and the disreputable means necessarily employed to consummate such an unblushing fraud, are among the most conspicuous monuments of Philadelphia shame. His subsequent enforced and fraudulent nomination for a most responsible office that made him the associate of our judges in the temple of justice, and the fraudulent return by which his election was declared are chapters in our municipal history that all would be glad to forget. But he will not have them forgotten. He has conquered his party by establishing its level with himself, and he will share its honors and its plunder, or he will recoil upon his own achievements, and that threat the leaders cannot defy. Two weeks ago, after the bold protest of the Union League committee, demanding the substitution of names for Bunn and Marks, "of men who possess the confidence of the members of the Republican party, and whose fitness for the position no one will question," there was a disposition on the part of some of the more reputable members of Councils to retrace their steps and unload the disgrace, but the alarm was sounded to Mayor Stokley that, if Bunn and Marks were driven off, Henszey would be compelled to follow, and Mayor Stokley interposed and made Bunn and Marks Guardians of the Poor.

We do not blame Bunn and Marks for climbing into place—they could do nothing less than push to the front if possible; but what answer will the high Republican officials of Philadelphia, from Mayor down, make to an outraged and humiliated people for this crowning insult and wrong? Where are the twenty-five or more councilmen who signed a call to reconvene the caucus to escape from this disgrace? Mr. Glenn, a noted jobber, moved to proceed to elect, and, beyond a fruitless effort of Mr. Caven to effect a postponement, not a voice was raised to vindicate Philadelphia against this infamy. Caven, Gates, Shoemaker, Shallcross, Widener and several others sat as spectators and were silent when their names were called; but not a protest was heard against the election, no record was made to show the people that there were those representing them who dared to speak and protest when public decency was to be crucified at the alter of municipal authority. These considerations will sink deep into the popular mind, and there can be no answer to them, except the sad confession that Philadelphia Republicanism, as organized and controlled to-day is but the playing of the plunderer and the ballot-box stuffer, and must part with its laurels to crown them. All the assaults of the opposition, of any or every form that could be made against the Pilgrim Republican control of Philadelphia, for a twelve month, would be impotent compared with the shameful confession of demoralization that is made by the election of these men. It is crime against Philadelphia, for which there can be no extenuation offered, and the full measure of just retribution must be accepted as its price.

Such will be the solemn judgment of the people of Philadelphia.

HORACE GREELEY AND GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE.

[From the Baltimore Baltimorean.]

An incident of Breckinridge's latter life never before published, was related to us a day or two since by the Hon. Heister Clymer, at his charming home in Reading Penn'a. Mr. Clymer had just received his newspaper mail announcing the death of Gen. Breckinridge as we entered his dwelling, and remarked upon the sad intelligence, the relations of these gentlemen in Congress, and elsewhere having been ever cordial and intimate. Said he: "The last time I saw Gen. Breckinridge was a few years since. We were sojourning at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, a favorite resort for prominent members of the Democratic party. I had been reading the morning papers, and as Gen. B. entered the breakfast room I remarked: 'Well General, I see you were down yesterday to see Mr. Horace Greeley, at The Tribune office.' His response was instant and full of emotion. "Yes, sir," said he, "I went down to see Mr. Greeley, and never have I made a visit that afforded me more genuine pleasure, for never was visitor more cordially received. After the late unfortunate war between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, you know I was an exile, in Paris, cheerless, friendless, homeless, and without a country, I received a letter from Horace Greeley. In it he expressed the most tender expressions of regard and sympathy, and bid me come home to my beloved Kentucky; and in restoring the shattered fortunes of the South and my people, I will be responsible for your safety, and assure your immunity from molestation or arrest. Mr. Clymer, that letter came from Horace Greeley."

JUST SO.

Ohio is now the key to the position, and if she is captured by the Democracy this fall the chances of a Republican victory in 1876 will be slight indeed.—Phila. Press.

Echo: Very slight.

[For The Post.]

FREE.

I need not the words of condolence you bring;
I need not your pity and sympathy kind;
My heart is as free as a bird on the wing;
Long since have the fetters of love ceased to bind.

You thought, when love's woful lamentings you heard,
So soon to be followed by love's sad adieu,
That my heart was encaged like the poor captive bird
That mourns for its mate, and its liberty too.

No! mine is a liberty, blissful indeed;—
The Goddess looks smilingly down upon me;
And once from the shackles of misery freed,
'Tis now my ambition to always be free.

No frown of a lover can shadow my brow,
Or chase from my pathway the sunlight away;
And there is not a hand that in rudeness can now
With my heart like a toy so unfeelingly play.

No tongue can embitter my life by a word;
No "sweep of a pen darken Nature for me;
O blissful the change! and the once captive bird
Knows best what a blessing it is to be free.

I speak not in boasting, for well do I know
For affection the heart of a woman is formed;
Her heart is a garden where slowly will grow
The plants by affection not lighted and warmed.

I cast no reproach on a love that has died;
I never lamented a lover untrue;
I well might have known that my coldness and pride
Would chill the sweet blossom, and wither it too.

I thought, in my blindness, affection could live,
Though the loved and the loving in life walked apart;
Omniscience knows well that I dared not to give
My hand to the one I had given my heart.

And what if the love that was first be the last!
I need not your pity; I heed not your scorn;
'Twas the birthpang of peace, that deep pain of the Past,
And the joy of my heart was in bitterness born.

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

In the Popular Science Monthly for June James Mackintosh writes about "The Cyclone in the Universe." In explaining the various agencies at work in the production of a cyclone he says:

"The ascension of air with a higher sensible temperature would not alone suffice to supply the tremendous power of the cyclone. The difference of temperature, even in extreme cases between lower and higher strata, is wholly insufficient to account for the enormous energy developed by our cyclones of hundreds of miles in diameter. We therefore require another source of power. Nor have we far to seek it. The sun's rays falling upon dry earth heat it, and thus raise the temperature of the air in contact with it. But if they fall upon our oceans, lakes and rivers, or upon moist earth there is another result of a somewhat different though equally familiar kind. It is this, that some of the water is converted into steam or vapor. Now, every one knows that no amount of heat can raise the temperature of boiling water if it is unconfined. Where, then, does the heat go to? Plainly it is carried off by the vapor in an insensible or latent condition. It is a demonstrated fact that it requires as much heat to convert a quantity of water into steam as it takes to raise the same quantity 1,000 degrees of temperature. The same amount is required to evaporate water without boiling it. Consequently, when the sun's rays evaporate water a vast amount of heat becomes insensible to our thermometers. It is not annihilated, however, and all that is required in order to make it manifest is simply to condense the vapor into water again.

"When the heated air, as already described, rushes up in a column it becomes subject to less and less pressure, because there is less and less air above it. Since air in expanding under pressure produces work, and since heat is an equivalent of work, it expands heat in so doing, and is thus lowered in temperature. Consequently the ascending air rapidly cools as it rises. Now this air is carrying large quantities of vapor of water with it, which likewise is cooled by expansion. But you cannot cool vapor at any tension below a certain temperature without condensing it; and so, indeed, it happens. The steam carried up by the cyclone is condensed into rain, snow or hail, and falls on the earth. In condensing it gives forth the enormous quantity of insensible heat which it receives from the sun. This heat is imparted to the ascending current and thus keeps it warmer and, therefore, especially lighter than the strata through which it is rising. The heat of the sun, which had been potential in vapor, is converted into the energy developed by the cyclone.

"We thus see that the cyclone is really a kind of vast steam-engine. In our earth its furnace is the sun, and its boiler the moist lands, the rivers, lakes and oceans. But it is evident that its mode of operation would not be substantially affected if the heat were supplied, not as in our case, from an outside source, but from the original internal heat of the sun or planet itself. So, also, the essential nature of the cyclone would not be altered, whatever be the kind of vaper condensed, whether it be of water, of iron, of copper, of gold or of granite. The above derivation of the cyclone is therefore applicable throughout time and space.

"Let us endeavor to form some conception of the cyclone of primeval times. Let us fancy ourselves in the solar system, ere yet it became separated into insulated worlds, the just as condensation is going on. Gases of different specific gravities tend to intermingle, even though at first arranged in separate layers above one another. Many of the gases would be also of nearly the same gravity. Hence although in general the denser gases would tend together toward the centre, and the lighter toward the summits, there would necessarily be a vast amount of confused intermingling. Hence a cyclone of those times could not be attended by the fall of only one kind of rain, as of molten iron, but by that of many different kinds. Doubtless while some substances, such as granite, fell as snow or hail, others, such as iron, would fall as rain."

WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

It is now finally decided, says a London correspondent, that the Prince of Wales is to go to India. It is understood that this conclusion has not been arrived at without much doubt and hesitation, and that, even after the announcement of the intended journey had got into the papers, the whole question was reconsidered in consequence of the warnings and remonstrances which were received by the government from competent advisers. Those who knew India best condemn the project as rash and foolhardy. It will be impossible for the Prince to travel incognito. There will be endless embarassments as to presents, precedence, and all the other complications of Oriental etiquette. Then there are all the personal risks which the Prince will have to encounter, not only from the climate, but from native fanaticism. The expenses of the journey will also be extremely heavy, and can hardly fail to give rise to some very untoward discussions in Parliament. The Prince has already allowed it to be proclaimed that his income is insufficient to cover his regular expenses, and that he would be every year in debt to a large amount were it not that he draws upon his accumulated capital, a process which must, of course, before long, come to an end. Under these circumstances, it is obviously out of the question that he should bear himself the large outlay which will be incurred by this trip; and it will therefore have to be defrayed out of the public funds. It is said that the difficulty is to be solved by making the Indian government pay the bill, but this could not prevent discussion in the House of Commons, as the item would be included in the Indian budget and, in any case, nothing could be more shabby than for the heir to the throne of a great and wealthy country to sponge in this way for the expenses of a holiday. An attempt is being made by some of the more sycophantic of the London papers, to show that the Prince will be doing a great public service in going to India; and it has even been suggested that this is the only means o recovering the prestige which is supposed to have been lost by the recent bungling about the Guikwar's case. The folly of this sort of writing scarcely requires to be exposed. It is idle to suppose that the sight of the Prince, who is certainly not a very imposing-looking object, will at the utmost, be more than an amusement to the natives. As to its having the slightest effect in political matters, the idea is simply childish. However, he is to go, and it is to be hoped that the fates will be propitious. He will leave England in October, by the overland route, and will be met in eastern waters by the Narcissus, Admiral Randolph's flagship, and escorted to India. It is announced that "the visit is, in every sense to be arranged in a manner befitting his royal highness' station." Mr. W. H. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the Times, will accompany the expedition as historiographer.

BAD FOR "DEADHEADS."

"Deadheads" on railroads will find matter for consideration in the following extract from the Irish Law Series:

"A passenger by steamer, holding from the carriers a free pass exempting them from liability in respect of injury to the holder, however caused, during the passage between two stations, entered on board the steamer with the intention of traveling as a passenger for hire, and of proceeding beyond the distance to which he was entitled to travel gratuitously; but that intention was not communicated to the carriers, and the fare was not paid to them. During that part of the transit to which the free pass applied, the passenger sustained personal injuries, and, in consequence, did not travel beyond that distance. In an action against the carriers for damages in respect of the injuries so sustained, held, that the onus lay upon the plaintiff of showing that he was travelling as a passenger for hire, and not as a licensee, upon the free pass; that the plaintiff not having communicated his intention to the defendants, had failed to show that he was travelling otherwise than in right of his free pass, and that the defendants were not responsible accordingly."

The Law Journal says of this:

"No opinion was given on the question of negligence, and it seems that in Ireland contracts of the character named are valid. In this country the adjudications are not unanimous upon the question whether the carrier is liable for injury to a passenger traveling on a pass, containing exemption against all liability. In New York it is held that such passes are good and relieve the carrier from all liability. The following points were held by the United States Supreme Court: 1. That a common carrier cannot lawfully stipulate for exemption from responsibility when such exemption is not just and reasonable in the eye of the law. 2. That it is not just and reasonable in the eye of the law for a common carrier to stipulate for exemption from responsibility for the negligence of himself or his servants. 3. That these rules apply both to carriers of goods and carriers of passengers for hire, and with special force to the latter. 4. That a drover traveling on a pass for the purpose of taking care of his stock on the train is a passenger for hire. The railroad was held liable in that case, although the drover's ticket or pass absolved the company expressly from liability. The Supreme Court, however, purposely abstained from expressing any opinion as to whether such a restriction would avail the railroad if the passenger were a perfectly 'free' or gratuitous one."

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

The Washington Star says: "Chapink-pa-lu-ta, or 'Red-bud,' the only woman accompanying the Sioux delegation, is rather comely in appearance and is about twenty-five years of age. She is the wife of Bad Wound to whom she is very much attached, as the following incident will show. The Indian agents were restricted in the number of chiefs they were to bring to Washington, and were forbidden by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring any women. The latter, however, were as anxious to come as the braves, and when told of the order of the Commissioner there was weeping and wailing among the dusky maidens of the forest. Chapink-pa-lu-ta quietly made up her mind that she would go at all hazards, and several hours after the departure of the wagon containing her husband for the railroad, she mounted a swift horse and with her raven tresses streaming in the wind went flying across the country in pursuit of the party. She came up to them when near the station, and leaping from her steed, which she turned adrift, mounted the wagon, and clinging to her husband with tears and entreaties besought him to allow her to accompany him. He endeavored to persuade her to return, and some of the braves were inclined to use violence to compel her to do so. She firmly declined, however, to trust her husband to the seductions of Washington society unattended, and even the efforts of Agent Saville to induce her to return were wholly unavailing. She seems to greatly enjoy her visit to the pale faces, and keeps an eye on "the old man" at all times, invariably accompanying him in his walks about town. This incident serves to illustrate the truth of Bryant's couplet, slightly modified—

"Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and red the same."

I KNOW NOT.

I know not if thy spirit weaveth ever
The golden fantasies of mine for thee;
I only know my love is a great river,
And thou the sea.

I know not if the time to thee is dreary
When ne'er to meet we pass the wintry days;
I only know my muse is never weary,
The theme thy praise.

I know not if thy poet heart's emotion
Responsive beats to mine through many a chord;
I only feel in my untold devotion
A rich reward.

I know not if the grass were waving o'er me,
Would nature's voice for thee keep sadder tune;
I only know wert thou gone home before me,
I'd follow soon.

But while thou walk'st the earth with brave heart ever,
I'll singing go, though all unrecked by thee,
My great affection floweth like a river,
And thou the sea.

—Good Words. JANE C. SIMPSON.

THE NEW TEMPLE.

The N. Y. Tribune alluding to the new Masonic Temple just erected and dedicated in that city says:

The corner-stone of this new Masonic Temple was laid June 8, 1870, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, and the Grand Lodge met for the first time in the Grand Lodge room, in June, 1873. The building was opened for occupancy by lodges and commanderies, May, 1, 1874. It may be briefly described as follows:

The land occupied measures 114 feet on Twenty-third street by 91 feet 9 inches on Sixth avenue. The main frontage of the building is on Twenty-third street. The exterior is designed in the pure French Renaissance style, each story being indicated by a separate subordinate order, beginning with the Tuscan in the first story, and followed by the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders, successively, until the mansard, or fifth story is reached. The light blue granite facing of the building is combined in the Tuscan story with bands of Quincy syenite of a darker hue.

The building is divided perpendicularly on Twenty-third street into a central columnated pavilion, 50 feet wide, in which the granite work, extending through the mansard story, is capped by a quadrangular dome, on each side of which are two "curtains," containing niches for allegorical statues, and at each angle heavily rusticated pavillions, each 26 feet wide, form a massive framework to the design. These rusticated pavilions are repeated at the angles of the Sixth-avenue facade, the intermediate space being decorated with plasters, to harmonize with the central division on Twenty-third street; the hight from the sidewalk to the main cornice is 94 feet. The mansard pavilion extends 30 feet higher, and the dome, overtopping all, attains an attitude of 165 feet from the curb level, and gives a pyramidal effect to the structure.

Entering the portico on Twenty-third street, the doorway opens into an ample vestibule wainscoted in parti-colored marbles and richly painted. Two bronze sphynxes, symbolizing Mystery, guard each side of the grand stairway leading to the main corridor on the second story. This corridor is 20 feet wide, 66 feet long, and 28 feet high, and is decorated in the Ionic style. To the west of the second story hallway are the parlor of the Grand Master and offices of the Grand Secretary. On the eastern side of the corridor are the entrances to the Grand Lodge room. Over the central entrance a piece of ashlar, vouched for as having formed part of the substructure of the original temple at Jerusalem, is embedded in the solid masonry of the wall, and is surmounted by the Masonic coat of arms of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. In a corresponding panel opposite to this are placed the arms of the State. The Grand Lodge room is 85 feet by 92 feet and 28 feet high, and will seat 1,000 persons. The order of architecture in this room is festooned Roman ionic. The double row of columns were a constructive necessity on account of the great weight of the walls above. The Grand Master's chair is placed in an apsidal recess in the east, with retiring, committee and toilette rooms on the right and an organ on the left. The white plaster surfaces here, his elsewhere throughout the building, will be decorated finally in polychrome. At the northern end of the main corridor, beyond a light grille gate, is the main stair-case and entrance to the passenger elevator. Above the first half pace of this stair-case is a niche which is to be filed with a white marble statue of Silence. In the mezzanine or half story over the Grand Master's and Grand Secretary's rooms is the library of the Grand Lodge, 30x21 feet, the Masonic Board of Relief room, 10x21 feet, the Archive room, and a Safe-room with iron safety deposit boxes for lodge records. The reception parlors to the lodge rooms are 20x60 feet, and decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and mosaic tiles. The ante-rooms are ample and convenient, consisting of vestibule, Tylers' examination and preparation rooms. Over these is a mezzanine story used as an organ loft for each lodge room. Connected with this loft is a large room furnished with closets for regalia, Masonic pharaphernalia, etc.

FRENCH FASHIONS

[From the Globe.]

A crusade is being carried on against the latest fashions of dress adopted by the ladies; and the comic papers are indulging in a variety of caricatures representing the prevailing *mode* in the most ridiculous light. From the *Premier Empire*, where the waists were high up under the arms, the waists in the present style seem to be gradually getting nearer the feet, while the form divine seems swathed in the scantiest of scant folds tightly drawn, mummy fashion, until the wearer has to take short, measured, mincing, and anything but graceful steps. All freedom of movement is at an end, the *corsage* is one mass of stripes, cut so as to fit without a wrinkle, and we seem to be living under the *regime* of high pressure since the *robe-fourreau* has been introduced by some fashionable *couturiere* who has striven to find a costume as incompatible with the laws of health as possible. The yards and yards of silk a man complains of when he has to pay the bill of his wife's dressmaker are destined to sweep the ground in an enormous train behind her, out of which the lady emerges like some tall poplar tree, encased in a tight fitting case or sheath, from which the name *fourreau* is derived as attributed to the present style of dress.

A few months ago and the famous "Ulster" was all the fashion. Our ladies looked like so many sacks, enveloped from neck to feet in homespun or frieze, but they have taken their revenge by donning a costume both uncomfortable and wanting in grace. The eccentric toilette worn by some actress in vogue may be found repeated within a week and displayed on the drive or on the grand stand at the races on a Sunday, where the sight of such luxurious dresses, such sweeping trains, and gold and silver embroidery, prompts the spectator to make a mental calculation as to the amount they must have cost, and to wonder how it is possible that such enormous sums of money can be offered up at the shrine of the Moloch of fashion. How the middle class can afford to cut even a respectable appearance becomes a mystery when the prices asked for female wearing apparel even ready-made at the drapery establishment would have frightened our grandmothers out of their senses, but so it is in Paris each year—our expenses increase, and yet somehow or another people manage to make both ends meet.

The present age has out-distanced the *Merveilleuses*, and female costumes were never more costly or so brilliant as those our ladies now wear in defiance of doctors and notwithstanding the increase in the rate of mortality ascribed to phthisis, brought on by compressing the lungs into incredibly small spaces so as to be "in the fashion." Bonnets are no longer worn to protect the head; they are planted on the back of a coil of hair *en marin*, and have become a medium for displaying the triumph of the artificial flower maker's handiwork. Mingled with bows, and twining amid the folds of the ribbons, may be seen costly wreaths hanging down the back, and imitating nature so closely as almost to defy, save on close examination, detection. One of the illustrated papers has a very well-drawn caricature, showing the appearance made by a lady of fashion as observed from a distance; the bonnet is one mass of flowers, long streamers of flowers hang down the back, and the bushy headdress and the leaves make the lady, when seen from a little way off, look like the stump of an apple tree, as we have seen them in the country, overgrown with mistletoe.

A LITTLE EMBARRASSMENT IN THE WAY OF HIS MARRIAGE.

[Shelby (Ky.) Courant.]

The following comes from Chestnut Grove: A young Granger had got his Pomona's consent, and set about making arrangements for the happy event. Being opposed to middlemen in matters general, matrimonial especially, he put his trade card in his pocket and went to Louisville to make his purchases. Among other things he laid in a full stock of buggy whips as one of the essentials to a well-regulated household. As he neared home, on his return, he met one of his neighbors, who wanted to know what use he proposed to make of so many whips: to thrash the first man that attempts to tease me about my approaching marriage," was the surly response. "Very well," replied the jocular neighbor, "you had as well begin with me." The challenge was accepted, and, getting out in the road, they reinstated the obsolete manner of settling differences by "cutting jackets." Unfortunately the young Granger's adversary was an ox-wagoner, and handled the whip with such marvelous agility that the wedding had to be put off two weeks, to allow the intended groom's hide to heal up. He has set all the wool off three sheepskins and consumed seven square feet of court-plaster; but he thinks he can stand it now, and the wedding is announced positively to take place to-day.

FEMININE TYRANNY.

There is nothing so absolute as the tyranny of weakness. Sometimes a really good man will suffer himself to be so victimized by a nervous, silly, selfish wife that he dare not call his soul his own. By a thousand underhand ways she succeeds in alienating him from his own family—breaking his natural ties, hindering his most sacred duties, putting a stop to his honest work in the world, his rightful influence therein, and all the pleasures that belong thereto. And these being to a man so much wider than any woman's, the loss is the greater, the pain the sharper.

One can imagine a large-minded, honorably ambitious man actually writhing under the sacrifices forced from him by a wife feeble in every way, who destroys not merely his own happiness, but his good reputation. Since, when it is seen that her merest whims are held by him of paramount importance, that her silly, selfish yes or no, is to decide every action of his life, do not his friends laugh at him behind his back, even though before his face they may keep up a decorous gravity?" "Poor fellow! with such a goose for his wife!" Yet the pity is akin to contempt, and something more than contempt is felt, especially by his mother, sisters, or female friends, toward that wife who exacts from him the renunciation of all his duties except those toward herself; in plain English, "makes a fool of him," because in his devotion he has offered everything to her, and she has meanly accepted the sacrifice.—[Harper's Bazar.

LARGE FAMILIES.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph has been investigating the matter of the size of some of the French Canadian families employed in the mills at that place, and gives a few of the facts he has ascertained. He says: "There is a family at work in the cotton mill which consists of father and mother and twenty-four children, all the children large enough being at work. The woman is the fourth wife. A brother of the husband living with his fifth wife in Montreal, has twenty-five children. Three families arrived here last week, to go to work in the mill, and they number, all told, thirty-seven persons. A lady friend of ours, a few days since, met a French woman, who, looking at the babe in the carriage, said to our friend, 'I have got fifteen of those.' The only possible reply of the lady with the one babe was, 'Gracious!' Ten and twelve and fifteen children are by no means uncommon in the French Canadian families, but twenty-four is a little above the average."

DEATH OF A $1,000 BULL.

[Paris Kentuckian.]

George M. Bedford's 11th Duke of Geneva, died on Tuesday last at Stoner farm, in this county, of disease of the heart. Mr. B. paid $6,000 for the Duke and sold him to George Murray, of Racine, Wisconsin, for $10,000, but afterwards bought him back.

LET US TRY TO BE HAPPY.

Let us try to be happy! We may, if we will
Find some pleasures in life to o'erbalance the ill;
There never was an evil, if well understood,
But what, rightly managed, would turn to a good.
If we were but as ready to look to the light
As we are to sit moping because it is night,
We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us try to be happy! Some shades of regret
Are sure to hang around, which we cannot forget;
There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow,
And the sunniest face wear a cloud on its brow;
We must never bid feelings, the purest and best,
Lie blunted and cold in our bosom at rest;
But the deeper our own griefs, the greater our need
To try to be happy, lest other hearts bleed.

Let us try and be happy! It is not for long
We shall cheer on each other with counsel or song;
If we make the best of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way;
Let us only in earnestness each do our best,
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest
Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

MARGUERITE BASQUE AND OVERSKIRT.

The Marguerite basque and overskirt, when combined make a most graceful and stylish over dress, suitable for grenadine, Mexicaine, guipure silk, de bege, and a variety of other fabrics. The basque has the long side bodies that are used on many of the handsomest French dresses this season, and the Marguerite effect is given to the back by extending the whalebones to the end of the basque, making it fit plainly over the tournure. The seams of the long side bodies begin on the shoulders and extend the whole length of the back, giving a shapely, slender appearance even to full backs and round shoulders. The revers forms a pretty Marie Antoinette collar in front, and passes down the back to the waist in bretelle shape.

The Marguerite over-skirt has a deep apron front, slopes up prettily on the sides, and is caught up in a panier puff behind by sashes attached to the belt and tied in a bow under the puff. The arrangement is very simple, the style is one of the best of the season, and less material is required than for any other fashionable overskirt. For black grenadine dresses this overskirt is draped by sashes made of a width of black gros grain cut in two, or if the wearer prefers it, the whole width may be used. The wide sash ribbons that are now sold so cheaply will also answer for this purpose. Plain canvas grenadines are embroidered, as in the dress illustrated, and edged with lace or fringe, or with knife pleating. The open-checked Mexicaine, brocaded, plaid, clouded, velvet striped, and matelasse grenadines, are not embroidered, but are trimmed with pleating or lace: French laces of such good quality that they resemble Chantilly are used on the finest grenadines. The lower skirts of these grenadine dresses are now made of silk, trimmed with flounces of grenadine or of silk, according to fancy, or perhaps with both; thus a silk flounce is heavily shirred, and is edged with knife pleating of grenadine.

NEW CORSETS AND WAISTS.

New corsets are made with straps or braces passing over the shoulders, in order to have all the weight of the clothing suspended from the shoulders instead of the hips. An improved corset waist, which is at once both corset and corset cover, is also made for those who cannot wear corsets. It has a low yoke that passes over the shoulders, and the front is made very full over the bosom, while the back and that part around the smallest taper of the waist fit very smoothly, and spring out well over the hips. It is without steel fronts, and has only the few whalebones that are absolutely necessary for keeping it smooth; hence it can be easily washed. Below the waist is an attachment for supporting the skirts, and this can be easily removed before sending it to the laundry. The corsets and corset cover are designed for children, misses, and ladies, and cost from $1 75 to $2 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS—BUSINESS AND TRAVELING SUITS.

The business and traveling suits worn by gentlemen this season are made of Scotch and English suitings in small broken plaids and checks. Brown is the leading color, and is introduced in most plaids; in all cases quiet medium colors prevail; occasionally there are threads of red mixed with brown, black, or some neutral color. The entire suit is made from one piece of cloth. The coat may be the double-breasted reefing sack, or else the single-breasted Newmarket coat, with vest cut to match. The buttons used are of substantial buffalo horn, clouded in the shades of the plaid; there are also handsome inlaid buttons for such suits. The pantaloons are cut very large in the leg. There are also business suits made of the Scotch Knickerbocker cloth, which has occasional irregular threads or dashes of color or plain brown or gray grounds. Leading houses charge from $45 upward for business suits made to order. Those of the lowest prices quoted are made of the Knickerbocker suitings.

SEMI-DRESS SUITS.

The semi-dress suit worn at church, at morning weddings and receptions, when making calls, the theatre, and all other occasions when full dress is not required, consists of a dark frock-coat, with vest to match (or white), and gray pantaloons. This frock-coat is now worn very long, and made of the finest diagonal cloth, resembling the camel's hair goods worn by ladies. Authorities differ about its color, one prefering blue, another asserting that black prevails, others hinting that deep invisible brown is the choice of leaders of fashion, and will soon become generally popular. The vest is single-breasted it made of the material of the coat, double breasted if made of white duck or midsummer wear. The gray pantaloons may be either checked or striped, and the gloves should match the color of the pantaloons. $65 is the average of such suits.

NECK-TIES.

Gentlemen's neck-ties for the street are tied in larger bows than have been worn lately. Checks and plaids are very popular for business, traveling, and general wear. The Windsor ties, of soft silk cut bias, are shown in plaids of quaint colors, and in light cool grays mixed with lavender. There are large plaids of navy blue with white, and violet in various shades. Plain colors and black are not, however, abandoned. An excellent scarf for gentlemen who can not tie a bow neatly, and who have a reasonable dislike to set, stiff-looking made bows, is the Lord Warden scarf, which is merely a long Windsor scarf with a loose strap made to resemble a knot, and which, when slipped over the scarf ends, give the appearance of being tied by the wearer. These are in tasteful dark rich colors, and cost $1 50 and $1 75 each. White lawn neck-ties will be very generally worn during the summer, both for house and street, for morning and afternoon as well as evening. These are bought by the dozen for $3, or else the wide white Windsor ties of lawn are chosen, with embroidery above the hemmed points; the latter cost 50 cents each. White gros grain, satin, and lavender neck-ties as wide as those worn by ladies, and tied as capriciously, have been introduced for weddings, but have not been fully adopted.

A CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

A proper stage entertainment for young people could be made to bear the same relation to the average play that the juvenile story book, now so important a feature in the well assorted library, does to the novel of the time. Parents very properly watch over the reading of their offspring to see that novel reading does not become a habit prematurely, but juvenile fiction of a suitable order does not enter within the forbidden limits. Why, then, should the most anxious parent hesitate to allow the younger members of the family to attend stage performances of a proper character? The annual Christmas pantomime, which is made such a feature by London managers, and put on the boards with the most brilliant display, is anticipated by both parents and children as not the least attractive element of the holiday season. We cannot see why, in a great metropolis, where alone such a class of amusements would warrant the manager in the undertaking, a children's theatre might not be made a permanent institution. The obstacle, if any exists, would not be one in the interest of public morality, but a question of managerial policy. In our judgment the latter objection, well hedged by shrewd and sharp insight into the nature of children and proper business management, would cease to exist. It can be readily conceived how charming the fairy tales, which are the gospels of childhood, might be made on the dramatic stage, when presented with all that care for details displayed in the ordinary play. We see an example of this in the occasional performances of the stories of "Cinderella," "Little Red Riding Hood," etc. There are hundreds of juvenile myths which could be made even more entertaining than these, and certainly with just as little harm to the morals of the youngsters, who would receive a vast amount of innocent delight.—[Appleton's Journal.

NARROW ESCAPE.

There is a young lady in Davenport, Iowa, who lately had a narrow escape from shipwreck. She intended to go to Europe this summer, and had made preparations to make the trip in company with the Davenport party that left on the Schiller. Her ticket by rail and steamer had been secured, and she started from home with band boxes and Saratogas on the day the party left Davenport, but found, upon arriving at the depot, that the train had just pulled out a few minutes before. Her friends sympathized with her, of course, and advised her to take the next train, which would land her in New York before the Schiller sailed. But, having missed the party, the young lady refused to go at all. She looked upon her failure to reach the train as a sign of bad luck, and argued that if she would go after that something dreadful would happen. She had a lover who was not very anxious for her to make the trip, and of course coincided with her, which settled the matter.

INJURIOUS MANAGEMENT OF DISHES.

A good set of dishes will last for ages, if properly handled. We have heard of an excellent housekeeper whose bridal dishes, thirty years old, are in excellent condition to-day, although they have been in use every week, more or less, during all the time alluded to. In a common dinner service it is a great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the glaze on the surface, if not the plate itself. We all know the result. It comes apart. Nobody broke it. "It was cracked before," or "cracked a long time ago." The fact is that when the glaze is injured, every time the "things" are washed the water gets to the interior, swells the porous clay, and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease, and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discolored. If an old, ill-used dish be made very hot indeed, a teaspoonful of fat will be seen to exude from the minute fissures upon its surface.

VARIETIES.

NEILSON has been presented by the Prince of Wales with some royal gems.

LEVY, the Paris publisher, left a fortune of between three and four millions of dollars.

ONE of the Paris theatres commenced its summer season by reducing prices one-half.

THE Chicago Times heads its report of the Sheridan-Rucker nuptials with "Sheridan's Ride."

STATEN ISLAND has eight lager beer breweries, manufacturing annually $1,800,000 worth of beer.

A PATENT medicine man recently posted handbills on all the gravestones in a cemetery in Massachussetts.

IT is remarked that no man can become thoroughly acquainted with his family history without running for office.

THE philosopher of the Boston Post marks this difference between the sexes: Men get mellow in their cups; women get tight in their corsets.

LACE making bids fair to be the fashionable morning occupation in the way of fancy work at watering places and the seaside this season.

IT is stated that 35 per cent. of the mortality among horses in New York last winter, was due to diseases of the hoof, caused by traveling in salted slush.

ANNA CULVER, a lady missionary from Philadelphia, returned from Fiji in disgust, because her mixed Sunday-school class insisted that earrings and a necklace were full dress.

AN exhibition has just been opened, by an ex-policeman in Boston, consisting of burglars' tools, rogues' gallery, prison relics and portraits of noted criminals, and all for the price of twenty-five cents.

A FARMER at Springfield, Tenn., recently ploughed up a copper pipe, twenty-eight inches in length, sealed at both ends, and containing one hundred and thirty-eight dollars in silver coin.

SAYS the New York Tribune, for one month's pay a soldier of the revolutionary army received $33,000, but he had to pay $2,000 a yard for cloth for his coat, while the buttons cost him $1,500.

A PUBLIC entertainment in Brooklyn was recently interrupted and a young man's pleasure entirely spoiled, by a tailor who rudely demanded payment for a pair of pantaloons which the young man had on.

A STUFFED heron was placed on a dam at Wallingford, Conn., a few days ago by some practical jokers, in order to deceive sportsmen, and succeeded admirably, much powder and shot being wasted upon it before the trick was discovered.

A GENTLEMAN in Coeyman's, N. Y., has a bird-cage in his yard that is occupied by a family of wrens and one of sparrows, and on top of which a robin has built its nest. All are living together peaceably and quietly.

THREE little boys in Montreal have been sentenced to three years in the Reformatory School for stealing pigeons and plucking all the feathers off the birds while living. Their excuse for indulging in such cruelty was that they liked to see the birds "hobble about naked."

THIS is the time of year when mothers and daughters endeavor to give the breakfast-table chat a watering place tint, while the old gentleman eats hastily and departs promptly to his business when his second cup of coffee is finished.

THE Rev. Dr. Skinner of Cincinnati says of the work of Moody and Sankey: "To me the movement is sad, very sad. Of course it will be arrested, it cannot abide, but as hitherto, so now, if it much extends it will require years to clear away the wrecks and recover lost ground."

A GENTLEMAN of Birmingham, Conn., a few days ago, while strolling in the woods, noticed in the top of a tall tree a large black-snake clinging to the branches near a squirrel's nest. The reptile was brought down with stones, and its stomach was found to contain five flying squirrels.

THE Lompoc (Cal.) Record says that a man recently found in one hour in that neighborhood eleven swarms of bees in small and large caves in the rocks. In one cave it is believed there are five hundred pounds of honey, mostly newly made, as the comb is as white as snow.

A PUZZLED St. Louis man writes to inquire how it is that the sewing-machine companies of the United States cannot sell a machine in their own country for less than from $60 to $90, and yet can make a reasonable profit by selling them in Europe, with the cost of transportation added, for from $28 to $38.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA is eaten out. Her lover, Marfori, has wasted her treasures in riotous living, and all she has left is twelve thousand dollars a year. She contemplates selling the pawn ticket for her jewels—or what there remains of it. To the beggars who importune her she replies, "No tengo nada"—I'm a beggar myself.

A WESTERN editor exclaims: "Boston needn't attempt to sell any of her 'shirt bosoms, warranted not to rumple,' in this locality. Not much? The sigh, the exclamation, the sweet, tremulous accent, the delicious fragrance of her hair and breath—all these may pass away in a moment, but the rumpled shirt bosom remains ever with you as a present reminder of past joys."

THE audience at a French theatre is never troubled by tall hats worn by ladies. The following notice was posted up in a conspicuous position, and proved to be very effective: "The manager requests that all good looking ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience. The aged, the bald, and the plain are not expected to comply with this request."

THIS is a passage from a Boston reporter's account of a meeting of the Radical Club: "Then a matron made for kisses, in the loveliest of dresses, and with eyes that shone more brightly than the diamonds that she wore, spoke in tones of lute-like sweetness, words of such exceeding fitness, phrases of such happy neatness, that we clapped our hands for more, as with grace she left the floor."

IT is related that Thomas Carlyle was recently invited out to dinner in London, and was, of course, the lion of the evening. In spite of all efforts, however, he remained silent, returning a monosyllable response to every effort to draw him out. At length, when dinner was over, he suddenly became animated, and, turning to his host, said: "For Heaven's sake, put me in a room by myself, and give me a pipe."

A TRAMP entered a hotel in Wheatland, Cal., sat down at the breakfast table, and speedily demolished a hearty meal. He then ordered another beefsteak, and on its being placed before him, he suddenly covered his nasal organ with his hands and started for the door, apparently taken with bleeding at the nose. He passed through the hotel and across the street to a pump, from whence he soon bolted down the track and made off.

HERMAN, the perfume manufacturer, of Cannes, uses annually one hundred and forty thousand pounds of rose leaves, thirty-two thousand pounds of jasmine flowers, twenty thousand pounds of violets, eight thousand pounds of tuberoses, and other perfume laden flowers in like proportion. It is estimated that in the cities of Cannes and Nice, over twenty tons of violets are consumed. Nice alone makes a yearly demand for one hundred and ninety tons of orange blossoms, and Cannes for one hundred and fifty tons of acacia flowers.

A WRITER in the New York Ledger has this to say to mothers: "Mothers are the great primary educators, and they have all too often no training for their work. Who can help them? Where is the preventive force to be applied against these evils? We do not see how the public or the private schools can thoroughly reach the difficulty. But the mothers who are now bringing up their daughters can do something. Remember that accomplishments, graces, even money-making pursuits will be less important in the future happiness of their lives than simple, plain, prosaic capability as wives, mothers, housekeepers. Train them on this principle."

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 12, 1875.

AN up country Radical exchange asks—"What will be the verdict of the people?" Guilty in the manner and form charged.

THE Radical party does not propose to travel on its own accord this year. The leaders are going to keep as far away from the record as possible.

Is it not about time that the ghost of Civil Service Reform was whistled up to do duty in the coming campaign? Or is it too etherial to be materialized?

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON says it cannot be denied that we [Republicans] have made some mistakes, and some that we ought to have corrected.

IT is said that the best way to temper steel is to plunge it into hot water. The Pennsylvania Radical Rings in trying to temper their steal have got into hot water.

A REPUBLICAN exchange asks the question, "what is to be done in Ohio?" The conundrum is a very easy one. Elect the Democratic ticket by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority.

Is it not about time for the Radical leaders to commence to dig up the "bloody shirt." It is a good many fathoms underground, and if they do not begin pretty soon, they may fail to reach it at the critical moment.

"WE could have reformed many abuses of various kinds that had grown up, and this should have been done, and the proper appointments made to do it. We should have had better men to fill certain offices."—Henry Wilson.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Alexander M'Ilwaine, Esq., one of our best known and respected citizens, a gentleman, scholar, and thorough going business man, whose useful life is spoken of at length in another column.

"SOME people think because the influence of some rebel officers has been secured in Congress, that bad consequence may be the result. This I conceive to be a great error in judgment, and a great mistake with reference to the character of those representatives of the South."—Henry Wilson.

"WE should have brought about a reunion by which, under the policy of reconstruction, we would have been enabled to reform the abuses that have grown up during the course of a long war, and especially those abuses in reference to some of the men who held office under the Government, and from whom we have suffered a great deal."—Henry Wilson.

THE Constitutional Convention of Missouri, disposed of the woman suffrage question by agreeing to submit it as a separate proposition to the voters, who being men, will reject it. It should be submitted to the women of the State alone, on a preliminary vote, and it is doubtful whether they would accept it. We believe the women of the country have no desire to enter the political arena, or care a straw about the privilege of voting.

PITTSBURGH, standing at the head of navigation, and rich in all the mineral and manufacturing resources of the middle division between the seaboard and the Mississippi can only be truly prosperous and great, when all the country South and West demand her manufactured products. These will be in demand whenever the blight of carpet-bagism and military oppression is entirely removed from the South. And yet the Radical leaders of this State are running the campaign in the interest of still further oppressions, and ask the intelligent capitalists of Western Pennsylvania to vote with them, and retard their own as well as the nation's prosperity. But the Radical Ring has lost its power and influence over intelligent capital. Western Pennsylvania will roll up a mighty majority in favor of a complete restoration of fraternal relations between all sections of the country, and the rebuilding of our shattered and crippled prosperity. The apostles of carpet-baggery and Grantism might as well understand this at once.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splended parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

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GRANT'S LETTER—WHAT IT SAYS AND WHAT IT MEANS.

There being a wonderful diversity of views respecting what President Grant's letter purports, and this fact coming to the ear of his Excellency, he employed an interviewer to make a formal explanation of the said letter. He states, in this semi-official manner—from the White House, before going to Long Branch, that the letter means, "just what it says." We were of this impression the first time we read it; then after reading it more carefully a second time, we were still somewhat inclined that way, only we were considerably puzzled to know what it "says." It is a remarkable production, that letter is; the more you study it, the more you find in it. Our present idea is that it is chiefly a text, contrived by the silent man as a sort of Presidential conundrum. The idea, that it was made up, compiled, arranged, prepared, or invented, after the adjournment of the Lancaster Republican convention, can scarcely for a moment be entertained. It is too deep for that. It has ear marks of procrastinated and painful parturition. It is not a thing sent into this breathing world scarce half made up. Nothing of the sort. It is of the deliberate, most deliberate; trimmed, cut, and dried in the sun, with stereotype plate, conclusion. It says, what Grant means; and it means, what Grant says. What was dark, murky and vague before, is now, with Grant's explanation, as clear as mud.

One thing is certain, as well as clear: Grant does not want the Third Term any more than he did the first. All of us assenting, some may still ask, how much, General, did you want it the first time? This is really the nub of the matter. If, like a Beecher witness, Grant could truthfully tell us that we would have a clue to the whole mystery. Grant says, in his letter, that he needed it; and we are led by the context to understand that he needed it—on account of the emoluments; that he was really in need, of the emoluments; but still he did not want the first term, any more than he does the Third Term. Probably this is a correct explanation, as far as it goes. It clarifies it very much.

For fear that Grant might be misunderstood, he made himself, what the lawyers call, an over-willing witness; and went on to say, ever so much about the Constitution, and how the people could amend it, if they did not like it; and how dangerous it might be, several centennials hence, to be trying to swap presidential horses just at the end of two terms—when the winning horse of the second heat might by possibility be the fastest nag for the third. This shows both prudence and foresight on the part of the silent man, and the country should heed it well. The remedy for this may be, nay is very simple; namely, to amend the Constitution, so that a President should be punished and afflicted in serving the people, for only one term. It is obviously cruel to insist upon the same individual going through with the labors of two terms. Nothing but the "emoluments" could atone for it. And to think that some people are so thoughtless as to press the same oppressed person to serve in a third term! as Grant suggests, this should really be amended, in the fundamental law. It should be made forever impossible that any American man should be thus imposed upon.

Then the presidential incumbent need not be put to the trouble and expense of preparing for political campaigning, even for a second, much less for a Third Term. We think it rather fortunate than otherwise that our wise-fore-fathers very properly arranged the Constitution so that it could be amended, by the people; although the amendments should only be made when really needful, and then only in a proper constitutional way, and at the fitting time. Experience had to show us what amendments would be desirable, and when. And now comes Grantism, with its convincing experiences, telling us most unmistakably, that the time has come for amending the Constitution, and fixing one term as the rule. Here is a man, who at the beginning of his second term, by his own personal will doubled his own salary and "emoluments," who is now abjectly begging for a Third Term—at the beginning of which—provided if he could get it, we might expect to have his salary raised to a hundred thousand dollars a year, and the cost of the White House, under Babcock, quadrupled, while the heel of the little triple-president would be stamping as it pleased on the necks of the dear people.

"Here's richness." "There's millions in it." The whole letter in its tone, its spirit, its object, is a most disgraceful production of an egotistical and bad man; a man devoid of principle, a politician utterly corrupt, and unworthy of the exalted position to which a deceived people elected him. This very letter, unless Grant writes another, is the last nail which will finally close, at the end of his second term, Grant's political coffin. Requiescat in peace.

A POLITICAL FAILURE.

The failure of the Radical Republican President, as a political leader of the most boastful party of this century, is one of the most conspicuous that the world has ever seen. He came into office at a time and under circumstances which afforded opportunity for a most brilliant and successful administration. The masses of our people had been carried away captive by the laudations which had followed his military achievements, and his blunt, unpretentious manner counted largely in his favor; for the thought did not enter the popular mind, that beneath that apparently modest demeanor there lurked the devil of mercenary ambition. Under such favorable auspices, honesty of purpose was all that was needed to render the Grant Administration not merely a political, but a national success. Personal magnanimity in the President, and a determination to act squarely for the good of the whole country, would have soon assuaged that bitterness of feeling between the two great sections, which had for five years been engaged in a terrible civil war. The hatchet would have been buried, the pipe of peace would have been smoked, and national prosperity would have dawned, years ago, under the benign influence of such an Administration; whose name and fame would have gone down to posterity blessed with a restored nation's love.

Grant, when he took the presidential chair, was in the reverse position of the common herd so eloquently referred to by Dr. Johnson, who are ever "exposed to censure without hope of praise;" he had been raised above that condition by the fortune of war, although not long before, he had been one of that very herd—the generality of mankind. Educated at West Point, at the expense of the government, his personal habits had unfortunately prevented him from advancing like other officers; and which at length led to his retirement from the army to the ranks of civil life. Undistinguished there, he might so have passed away in quiet obscurity, but for the advent of the civil war, which afforded him an opportunity of proving that his early military education fitted him for service in the time of need. Success attended his movements in the war; and succcess is almost always the crucial test of the military commander. Whatever claims he may have had to the attributes of a great General, viewed critically from competent military stand points, there can be no question that he secured the popular appreciation which success alone can bring. And this carried him, while public enthusiasm was still at its height, into the Presidency of his country. We do not suppose that he then sought the office. We had a better one, for him, as General of the army; and he knew it; but he was persuaded to accept it. So far as he had invested his talents in politics previously, he had been a Democrat; he however then joined his political fortunes with the Radical Republicans, and became one of them. Here was the gravest blunder of his public career. Not the mere changing of his personal politics from Democracy to Radicalism; for, since he had not been much of a politician, that of itself may not have been very difficult, or of any great public account. The blunder to which we refer was this: that instead of becoming the President of the people, he became the President of a party. Fortunately as events have shown, it was not the Democratic party. The error was, in becoming a politician at all; and, to make matters worse, he had publicly declared as he was entering into the solemn obligations of the Presidency, that it was his unaltered purpose to be the President of the people, to have no policy of his own mere will, or a mere party will; but to be that which such an officer should be, above the unholy behests of party. Grant had a right to become a Radical; but it was his grand mistake to lower himself to the level, and to accept the functions of a Radical political leader.

Having done this, we are then compelled to study him in his public capacity as such political leader; and as such, the impartial verdict must be, that his failure is signal and ignominious. Having allied himself and his fortunes, morally and pecuniarily, with a low class of pot-house politicians, entirely devoid of the nobler feelings of honest manhood, he has forever tarnished his recently acquired fame as a soldier, and laid up for himself a mantle of scorn; all that is now left to cover his failure, as a civilian, as a politician, and as a man. One who—

"Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down,
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Return Judges of Westmoreland county met in Greensburg on Monday, and the following gentlemen were selected, who are all good men: Register and Recorder, W. B. Snodgrass; County Treasurer, Jas. Gregg; Commissioners, Jos. West, Clark Butterfield; Poor Director, C. Holtzer. Delegates to the State Convention, John Latta, Israel Painter, Michael Cunkle, M. Haybrank.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, John H. Bailey, Esq., in regard to the primaries to elect delegates to the County Convention appears elsewhere in this paper. The Convention is to be held in Lafayette Hall, Fourth avenue and Wood street on Tuesday June 22; the primaries on the Saturday preceding.

HAVING succeeded in directing the the gaze of the editor of the Gazette to a few sections of the new Constitution, he is candid enough to admit they answer his questions and meet the case exactly. One little doubt yet ripples over his otherwise serene and chrystal brain pan, which we hasten to solve. He wants to know whether we are in favor of the Constitution? We answer, (and it is recorded)—we are. Next!

WHEN Jefferson was about to retire from the high official station which he filled so well, he said: "I have the consolation, too, of having added nothing to my private fortune during my public services and of retiring with hands as clean as they are empty." Wouldn't it be remarkably funny to hear Grant make a remark of that kind?

MINOR NOTES.

IT is said that the Appletons have offered General Sherman $60,000 for the copyright of his book.

THERE is talk of making General Bragg president of the Texas Mechanical and Agricultural College.

THE citizens of California are to vote next September whether they shall have a Constitutional Convention.

THE Hon. M. C. Kerr will select a candidate for the naval cadetship in his district by a competitive examination.

THE visit which the New York State editors made last summer to the South is about to be returned by the editors of Alabama.

GEN. SPINNER it is said will have to make good the stolen $47,500 package, unless the Government lets him off. No clue has been found to the thief.

A. T. STEWART is said to have bought on Tuesday for less than $200,000 the Glenham Woolen Mills at Matteawan, N. Y., which cost $1,000,000 more than that price.

BY an act of the Massachusetts legislature, passed on May 1, the 17th of June, 1875 (the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill), is made for this year only a legal holiday.

IT was Delano, and not the President, who excluded the representatives of the press from the Indian council. The Secretary evidently intended to do something which he was ashamed of.

THE President is now safely established in his cottage by the sea, "in the enjoyment of his domestic quiet, and free from the cares which have oppressed me constantly for fourteen years."

A GENTLEMAN of Atlanta, Ga., learning that the widow of Stonewall Jackson is living at Charlotte, N. C., in straitened circumstances, has offered to give her an interest in a prosperous cotton factory.

THE nomination of Vice-President Wilson for the Presidency by the national convention of temperance societies in Chicago may be safely regarded as putting an end to the possibility of his being nominated by any body else.

TENNESSEE farmers object to what is called fox-hunting in that part of the country on the ground that the hounds run down many more sheep than foxes. One indignant stock-breeder asserts that he has lost 200 sheep in this manner.

THE State election in California this year will take place on the first Tuesday of September, when a Governor and other State officers, eighty assemblymen, and twenty State senators will be elected. In addition, all county and city officials are to be elected.

THE California Republican Convention will be held at Sacramento on the 10th inst. A first-class bloody-shirt, South-hating address has been issued to the people of that State, who are supposed to possess no information as to how that dodge has been played out.

GRANT has snubbed Sheridan. He telegraphed him that, owing to a press of National business, he could not be present, and while little Phil was facing the music, Grant sat on a veranda at Long Branch puffing a cigar, with his feet up on the railing.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE following item of Mississippi news in a late number of the Mobile Register would seem to invite attention from Washington: "Scores of distilleries have been seized for evasion of revenue laws, but of all the revenue officers who connived at the frauds not one has been arrested."

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON is reported to have said at Des Moines recently, when speaking of General Sherman's book, that he could not imagine what had induced the General to publish the work. It was his unqualified belief that the General had made a great, very great, mistake in the manner in which he had dealt with some of his brother officers.

THE unusual eloquence of a ministerial orator at the Decoration Day exercises at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio, which excited much favorable comment at the time of delivery, is now discovered to have been inspired by Edward Everett, whose oration at the consecration of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863, was appropriated word for word.

SENATOR BOUTWELL is dreadfully afraid the war is not over yet. He made a speech on Decoration Day, a time which of all others would seem to make a man magnanimous, and its burden was that State sovereignty was liable to rise up a any time and destroy all that was gained by the war. The lugubrious Senator may be right, but to the unpartisan eye State sovereignty does not seem to be in an exactly rampant condition.

THE constitutionality of the Massachusetts Ten Hour law is to be tested. One of the Lowell manufacturing companies was recently for employing a woman more than sixty hours in one week; the claim of the defence that, the women being over twenty-one years of age, the company had a right under special contract, to employ her more than sixty hours in a week have been overruled. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

THE Democratic party is opposed to a division of the public school fund, and is opposed to uniting Church and State. As the Republicans are seeking to get up a quarrel on this subject, when there is nobody to quarrel with, it will be in order to remove these grave issues from the canvass by adopting resolutions at Columbus on the 17th to the effect that the public schools must not be interfered with and the divorce between Church and State be made perpetual.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE Republican party will stand upon the emphatic and unmistakable Third Term declarations of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, and not upon the President's letter. Under the letter there are certain contingencies which would make a Third Term possible; under the former every circumstance makes it an impossible reality. What the country needed was a definite denial of the Third Term possibility, and in the platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania it has all it wants.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

STATISTICS have been collected in France, Algeria and Prussia, by which it is shown that the Jewish race has a mean average duration of life exceeding that of Christians by about five years, and that this people enjoy greater immunity from disease than Christian races. The causes ascribed are the inheritance of a sound physical constitution and the watchful care of mothers over their offspring. The plagues which have visited various countries have left them unscathed. Croup is said to be extremely rare among their children, and they have very little scrofula.

GEN. R. W. JOHNSON, of St. Paul, Minn., and formerly of Kentucky, delivered the oration at the graves of Federal soldiers, near that city, on Monday. In the course of his remarks he said:

> We are not here, as some suppose, to keep alive the bitterness engendered by the war. At the close of the rebellion we laid aside our arms and struck hands with our former enemies, resolving that henceforth we should be friends; and now we, as the representative of a brave and generous people, extend the olive branch to our Southern brethren, and ask their united asssistance in restoring our common country to its former prosperity and greatness. It is a source of profound gratitude to every lover of his country that time is rapidly obliterating the traces of the war, that the conflicting elements are becoming pacified, that reason is becoming enthroned, and that Federals and ex-Confederates are becoming more and more friendly with each other. My native State (Kentucky,) at the recent State convention, presented to the world evidence of progress in this direction by blending the blue and the gray in one harmonious ticket.

GRANT AND THE DIGNITY OF HIS OFFICE.

[From the Utica Observer.]

In his letter making a bid for a Third Term Grant says that it "was beneath the dignity of his office" to tell the people whether or no he intended to use the vas patronage at his command to perpetuate his power. How has he borne himself hitherto, that the dignity of his office should suddenly appear so great in his eyes? On what particular occasion did he take pains to show the country that he respected the proprieties which ought to hedge in his exalted station?

Was it when he visited New York for the first time after his inauguration, and sauntered into a theatre arm-in-arm with Jim Fisk?

Was it on the eve of Black Friday, when he took himself off to a little town in Pennsylvania, remote from telegraphic and railroad communication, after leaving directions with Boutwell not to sell any gold till he got back?

Was it when he sent his indecent brother-in-law across the water to represent our Government at the Court of Denmark?

Was it when he permitted Jay Gould to pay for him the thousand dollars which he had subscribed to the fund raised to lift the family of the faithful Rawlins out of abject poverty?

Was it when he rewarded with the best offices in his gift the men who had bestirred themselves to raise gifts of houses and horses and money for him just before he entered upon the Presidency?

Was it when he closed the doors of the White House and made his way to the seaside that he might devote to idle and dissolute pleasures the best months of the year?

Was it when he haggled with Congressmen for exorbitant appropriations for the "expenses of the Executive Mansion," and managed to get enough under that head to keep him in clover without eating into his salary.

Was it when he sent Casey down to New Orleans to manage the Custom House, control the party, and reduce the State of Louisiana to a province?

Was it when he found the chair of the Chief Justice vacant and attempted to fill it by the appointment of a disreputable and ignorant adventurer in politics?

Was it when he disregarded the rebuke of the Senate and restored that adventurer to the place that he had disgraced at the head of the so-called Department of Justice?

Was it when he permitted himself to be advertised as the chief attraction at the opening of a new seaside hotel, and appeared promptly in company with Boss Shepherd, making an unseemly exhibition of himself in return for a free lunch? Was it when he went out of his way in an annual message to praise the work of the Boss and his King, when he knew that work was neither more nor less than highway robbery?

Was it when he became a party to the secret issue of five millions of greenbacks on the eve of an important election, that a clique of gamblers in Wall street might make enough thereby to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund which was employed to wrest Pennsylvania from the control of the majority in October, 1872?

Was it when he lobbied in the corridors of the Capitol when his first term was drawing to a close, and beseeched the faithful to double his pay, and assured them of his co-operation in case they saw fit to help themselves to a few millions in the shape of a salary grab?

Was it when he found a constitutional adviser in the person of Columbus Delano, and approved the policy whereby the Indian Ring were enabled to steal sixteen millions in five years?

Was it when he entered into a compact with the thieves of Arkansas to overthrow the Constitution of that State, or when Congress balked his designs and he pensioned the Chief conspirators on the Government as office-holders?

Was it when he found places for Congressmen repudiated by the people who had sustained his wicked demand for the autocratic powers contemplated by the Force bill?

The "dignity of his office" would not permit him to answer a civil question, to which Washington and Jefferson found no difficulty in framing a pointed and effective reply. But the dignity of his office does not stand in the way of acts which will send his name down to posterity in disgrace.

DAVIS ON SHERMAN.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL'S NOTIONS ABOUT THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND HIS BOOK.

[St. Louis Times, 4th.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27, 1875.

Col. W. F. Mellen:

MY DEAR SIR—Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 19th inst., and the accompanying copy of a St. Louis paper containing an extract from the forthcoming work of General W. T. Sherman. My absence delayed the receipt of your letter and this reply to it.

The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously concocted and long since exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln is quite in character with the man who so conducted his evasion of the South as to render, "Sherman's bummers" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, and murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against General Hampton in regard to the burning of Columbus, S. C.

But the question arises, why did General Sherman at the date of his reported conversation with Gen. J. E. Johnston, suppose me capable of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln?

Gen. Sherman never was personally acquainted with me; and from those who knew me, either in the United States army or in civil life, surely learned nothing to justify such suspicion. In the conduct of the war between the States, despite of many baseless accusations, we can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations. On what, then, did the suspicion of Gen. Sherman rest? Was it not that, proceeding on the rule of judging others by one's-self, he ascribed to me the murderous and malicious traits of his own nature?

He reports a conversation with President Lincoln, from which it is to be inferred a desire to have authority for departing from the course which, as a soldier, he must have known was usual and proper towards prisoners of war. Did he hope to get instructions for the slaughter of the Confederacy's President and Cabinet officers, as set forth in the orders of Col. Dahlgren, when he made his raid against Richmond? If the good-natured characteristic reply of President Lincoln taught him that murder was not the approved measure, it seems to have failed to inspire him with the generosity and charity which are ever found in noble minds, or with the chivalry which ever adorns the character of the true soldier and gentleman.

Among the articles of the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston, there was one prohibiting military expeditions in the country east of the Chattohoochie river. That was the best consideration obtained for the surrender of armies, arms, munitions, and manufactories in that section, and it was in violation of that article that the brigade of cavalry, by which I was captured, was scouring the country and freely taking from the unprotected people the little which was left to them for their future subsistence. From the statement of Gen. Sherman we learn that a story had been told, to the effect that I was carrying in wagons millions of specie to the South, and therefore we are left to conclude was made that expedition in violation of the agreement of surrender. Though the story of the millions of specie is now admitted by Gen. Sherman to have been a fiction, the admission is made in such terms as would lead the reader to suppose I had been traveling with wagon transportation; and had a few thousand dollars of specie in a valise. But neither supposition would be true. I had recently joined the wagon train and was about to leave it when captured; my only baggage was a valise, which was packed on a mule, and it contained no specie. The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags, belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a representative in the United States Congress.

Should the course of the commanding general of the army, in attempting, at this late day, to resuscitate a defunct slander against the President of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the army, that arm of the general government would seem to be ill-suited to the task, of late so largely assigned to it, of preserving civil order, and of restoring harmony among the peoples of the United States. For public considerations it is to be hoped that the ineradicable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiments of the United States army.

Again thanking you for your friendly consideration, I am very truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

With the coming of warm weather begins the series of political conventions of more or less importance, to continue until the close of what promises to be a heated campaign in November next. The list, so far as the calls have fallen under our eye, is given below:

June 9—Indiana temperance mass-Contion, in Indianapolis—three days.

June 10—California Republican State Convention in Sacramento.

June 14—Maine Republican State Convention in Portland.

June 17—Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus.

June 22—New York prohibition convention in Syracuse.

June 22—Maine Democratic state convention.

June 22—California "People's Independent Party" convention in Sacramento.

June 29—California Democratic state convention in San Francisco.

June 30—Iowa Republican state convention in Des Moines.

July 7—Wisconsin Republican state convention in Madison.

Aug. 3—Mississippi Democratic state convention in Jackson.

Aug. 19—Virginia Colored men's convention in Richmond.

Sept. 8—Pennsylvania Democratic state convention in Erie.

POTTSVILLE.

The Situation Quiet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 7.—Everything was quiet to-day at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and other sections of this region. Troops have been withdrawn from Shamokin and returned home.

INDICTED FOR RIOT AND CONSPIRACY.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 7.—L. Siney, Xingo Parks and other prominent leaders of the strike were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Siney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution insists on a trial this term of Court.

The sale of Daniel Webster's private library began in Boston yesterday. Although the competition was not brisk the books brought fair prices.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

CONCORD, June 7.—A hearing was had before the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith on the bench, in relation to the senatorial question. The Republicans were represented by Hon. Austin F. Pike, and the Democrats by State Attorney General Lewis W. Clarke. The Court reserved its decision.

Pending the election by the Legislature of Governor, it is claimed that there is now no Governor of New Hampshire, and it is proposed to swear in the President of the Senate as Governor pro tem. This however would leave the Senate without a quorum and perhaps still further complicate matters.

CONCORD, June 8.—Upon the assembling of the Senate to-day, the opinion of the Supreme Court touching the eligibility of Messrs. Priest and Proctor to seats in the Senate was submitted and placed on the minutes. The court declines to pass opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council in the matter. As completed, the act performed in the discharge of the express duty required of the executive department by the Constitution and fundamental law, holding that such opinion could have no greater weight than the criticism of one branch of the government upon the action of the co-ordinate branch.

The court was therefore of the opinion that when the Senate adjudged Messrs. Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators, their action was final and conclusive as to their right. The opinion was based on the assumption that at the time of the action of the Senate, a constitutional quorum was present. The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Cushing, associate Justices Todd and Smith.

THE SECEDING SENATORS HAVE A CONFERENCE.

George H. Stowell, President of the Seceding Republican Senate received this morning a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Senatorial question, accompanied by a letter from Chief Justice Cushing stating that the Court could not recognize any body claiming to be the Senate other than that organized by the selection of Hon. Mr. Sandborn as President. The Republicans are not wholly satisfied, claiming that the opinion does not touch the main points at issue. The alleged assumption of duties by the Executive is not prescribed by precedent or fundamental law. They held a caucus on the subject this noon. The policy they have adopted has not transpired.

It is thought that the seceding Senators will return this afternoon, and that business of electing a governor in joint convention will be proceeded with. The Democrats claim that there can be no legal election now, as the time prescribed by the Constitutional limit has passed. It is not known whether any serious conflict over this point will be made.

THE SECEDING REPUBLICANS RETURN TO THEIR SEATS.

CONCORD, June 8.—In reply to the resolution of the House requesting a decision of the Justices of the Superior Court as to the constitutional authority of the Governor to issue summonses to appear as Senators to Messrs. Priest and Proctor the Justices sent a communication to the House of Representatives this afternoon declining to give a decision on that point on the ground that it would be an illegal interference by one branch of the Government with another and with constitutional precedent. The opinion submitted this morning by the Superior Court in answer to the questions raised by the Senate, having decided that body to be the final judge of the eligibility of its members, the controversy which has prevented the organization of the Legislature is considered satisfactorily ended. The seceding Republican Senators returned to their seats this afternoon, and the Senate concurred with the House in notifying the Governor that both branches were organized and ready for business.

The House passed a resolution fixing tomorrow for the election of Governor, but the Senate refused to pass a similar resolution, and laid it on the table. This strengthens the belief that the question as to the possibility of legally electing an executive will be raised.

CONCORD, June 9.—The Legislature, in joint convention to-day, elected Person C. Cheney for Governor.

Governor Cheny will be inaugurated tomorrow.

Charles H. Powers, Republican, was elected Railroad Commissioner this afternoon by 180 out of 351, Adam T. Pierce, Democrat, receiving 171. No other business of importance was transacted by the Legislature.

CAUCUS MEETINGS.

CONCORD, June 10.—Caucuses were held by both parties this evening to nominate candidates for State officers, the elections for which come off to-morrow. For Secretary of State the Republicans nominated B. F. Prescott, and the Democrats William Butterfield. For State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter was nominated by the Republicans, and Josiah T. Dearburn, of Weare, by the Democrats.

THE STOVE TRADE.

Annual Convention of the National Association.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The Eighth Semi-Annual Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers met here to-day at the Lindell Hotel. Members were present from nearly all large business centres and a number of smaller cities.

President S. S. Jewett of Buffalo read his semi-annual address, which contains much information to the trade. Among other things Mr. Jewett said the capacity of all the stove foundries in the United States is a million and a half. The number of stoves manufactured last years was 852,400; sales made, 966,000; stock on hand, January, 1875, about 203,000.

Chas. H. Buck, of St. Louis, delivered an address of welcome, after which biographical sketches of Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, and D. H. Mears, of Cincinnati, were read and several members made remark eulogistic of those gentlemen, after which the Convention adjourned till tomorrow.

This afternoon, members were taken to Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden and other places in the suburbs, and to-morrow they will take an excursion on the river.

FRANCE.

Violent Storm in Paris—Great Damage Done—Business on the Streets Suspended.

PARIS, June 9.—A violent storm passed over the city to-day, causing immense damage. There were many accidents and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes the report that a house was prostrated and eleven persons killed. The damage done in Paris alone is estimated at 11,000,000 francs.

The superintendent of the direct United States cable company reports that the new cable is working well and the signals transmitted are perfect. The line is still in the hands of the contractors.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Judge After an Editor for Giving His Views on the Bill.

GALVESTON, June 7.—The Civil Rights case on trial before the United States District Court here, in which Henry Greenwalt, Manager of the Tremont Opera House was the defendant, was decided this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. Greenwalt was fined $500. The case was brought because Greenwalt refused two colored women seats in the parquette of the Opera House.

In the Galveston News of Saturday morning last appeared an editorial criticism on the constructions and rulings of Judge Morrell of the United States District Court in the Civil Rights suit above alluded to. The article was moderate in its expression, being entirely shorn of personalties and was a simple reflex of extent, the editor deemed the length to which the Civil Rights bill was intended to apply, together with a review of the decisions of Justice Bradley in the Grant Parish case and the Slaughter-House cause before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This morning, in the United States District Court here, Judge Morril took up the article that appeared in the News and commented upon it in severe terms as an attempt to throw the Court into ridicule, and inform the Judge of the Court that his decisions were to be disregarded. Having analyzed the article, Judge Morrill remarked that he could not suffer Congress and the United States Court to go into contempt by remaining silent, and thereupon instructed the clerk to issue an order for the United States Marshal to summon the proprietors and publishers of the Galveston News to appear to-morrow and show cause why such an article should appear. There is the greatest excitement prevailing here regarding this action of Judge Morrill, and the result to-morrow morning is anxiously looked for. The prevailing opinion among lawyers is that no such a parellel case as this has occurred since the days of the alien and seditious acts.

GALVESTON, June 9.—The following the conclusion of Judge Morrill's opinion in the contempt case to-day: "As no act is criminal whose intent is not such, therefore, unless the intent in this case was the obstruction of justice on the part of the publishers, the laws of the United States were not thereby violated. The publishers have unrestrained liberty to apply any epithets for so doing and no further or other proceeding connected herewith will be had in this court."

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A DUEL.

THE VICTOR COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER SERIOUSLY WOUNDING HIS ANTAGONIST.

HAVANA, June 7.—A duel took place yesterday between Dr. Algernon Sydney Curtis of New York and Salvador Cortreal, a tobacco merchant of Havana and New York. Combatants have been intimate friends for many years and lived together in New York. Dr. Curtis arrived here two weeks ago and was stopping at Cortreal's house. He states that yesterday morning he was awakened by Cortreal slapping his face and accusing him with illicit connection with his wife. This Curtis denied and hot words ensued which resulted in a challenge to fight a duel and its acceptance. That afternoon, both men proceeded in a carriage to Mariano without witnesses, and on arriving there dismissed the carriage. Five shots were fired by each contestant, beginning at a distance of twenty feet, and firing as they advanced. At the fifth discharge, Dr. Curtis was seriously wounded in the hip and fell to the ground fainting from pain and loss of blood. Upon recovering consciousness he says he saw Cortreal re-load his revolver, place it at his temple and firing killed himself. Cortreal's body has been brought to this city. It is thought he believed his opponent dead when he killed himself. Dr. Curtis is confined to his bed and is under police surveillance.

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THE WASHINGTON RING.

[N. Y. Sun.]

If any one doubts that the Washington Ring—thanks to the intimacy of Boss Grant and Boss Shepherd—is as potent as ever in the affairs of the District of Columbia, he has only to watch the Commissioners who superseded the late Government which a Republican Congress was compelled to abolish on account of its corruption. Even the officials from the Treasury Department who were detailed to supervise the District accounts have been unable to resist the pressure from the White House, as is shown by the fact that they have passed the bill of Murtaugh, the proprietor of Grant's kitchen organ for $13,400, for publishing the proceedings of the Congressional committee that pretended to investigate the doings of the Ring, though it is asserted that Murtaugh had no authority for printing them other than a verbal order from Shepherd, while it is certain that at the time he boasted of the publication as a great stroke of enterprise. To compel the taxpayers of the District to pay this bill is simply adding insult to injury. We are informed that Messrs. Taylor and Broadhead, the Treasury auditors, have also condemned the unfortunate citizens of Washington to pay Dick Harrington, of safe-burglary notoriety, $5,000 for defending Boss Shepherd upon the charges brought against him by the swindled and indignant taxpayers!

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nobody denies that the New Hampshire ballots were cast as follows. But a law of the State says that Natt Head's ballots shall not be counted, because his name is not given in full. Another law says Arthur Deering's ballots shall not be counted, for he had not lived long enough in the State to be able to run for office.

District II.	—James Priest (Dem.)	3,834
	Natt Head (Rep.)	3,771
	Scattering	101
District IV.	—John Proctor (Dem.)	3,495
	Geo. E. Todd (Rep.)	3,457
	A. Deering and others.	64

Thus while nobody can deny that the Governor and Council decided according to law; it is contended that the Senate should have made decision instead of they. The Senate without the representatives of these two districts is tie, 5 and 5 Democrats and Republicans. It is not disputable that they have a prima facie right to their seats, and that a plurality of all votes was cast for them. The Democratic contention merely is that a majority of all legal ballots was theirs.—World.

◆

BELTZHOOVER BOROUGH.

W. C. Aughinbaugh Wednesday presented the petition of the citizens of Beltzhoover in the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a final order for the erection of that village into a borough. Judge Stowe granted the order and appointed Saturday June 19th, the day to hold an election for borough officers. J. C. Day was appointed Judge, and Michael Graham and Jos. Snyder Inspectors.

◆

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The second day's proceedings of the semi-annual M. E. Conference of the West Pittsburgh District, were held at Burgettstown Wednesday. The session was occupied mainly by hearing reports of committees and other routine business. The next meeting will be held at the Smithfield Street M. E. Church in the fall.

THE POST'S LIBEL SUIT.

OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY—COL. BAYNE "OPENS THE DOOR"—THE LATE CHAIRMAN CLAIMS THE POWER TO RUN THE COMMITTEE WITHOUT ASKING OR CONSULTING THE MEMBERS THEREOF—THAT ADDRESS ON ELDER AND FAIRLEY, ETC., ETC.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

The case of W. D. Moore against THE POST for libel, was commenced yesterday, at noon, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Judge Sterrett, presiding. The case, it will be remembered, grew out of an article in reply to a card of the plaintiff printed in several papers two days prior to the election held in February, 1874, the substance of which will no doubt be fully alluded to as the trial progresses.

The case on the part of the plaintiff is conducted by Mashall Swartzwelder, Thomas M. Bayne and Fred. Magee, Esqs., whilst the defendants are represented by John H. Hampton, Robert M. Gibson, John Dalzell, S. and S. C. Schoyer, Esqs.

Judge Sterrett announced the case about to be tried and the empanelling of the jury commenced, both sides striking several names from the list. They finally agreed upon the following jurors:

John Hirsh,	Josiah Myers,
Wm. Mackey,	Jacob Green,
Melchard Hasley,	J. S. Burchfield,
G. B. Littleford,	John Heim,
Julius Richter,	H. R. M'Clelland,
Martin Smith,	George Atkinson.

THE OPENING.

Col. T. M. Bayne, counsel for the plaintiff, then opened the case. He said, this is an action against James P. Barr, Jos. S. Lare, Wm. Schoyer and E. A. Myers, by Wm. D. Moore. The foundation of this action is a charge that was made by these defendants against Mr. Moore. The plaintiff is a member of the bar here, known all over this community. The defendants are the editors and proprietors of a newspaper called THE (Pittsburgh Daily) POST, published in this city, and has a circulation, I suppose, all through the Western part of Pennsylvania and out of the State, New York and others.

It has a very wide circulation, and the contents of this paper are read by a great many people, both at home and abroad. In February, 1874, there was an election to take place in the city of Pittsburgh, and quite a contest had arisen between the Democrats and Republicans, and THE POST took part in the matter as was its right. Mr. Moore took part, which was also his right.

Mr. Bayne here read the declaration containing part of the alleged libellous article.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's address, Mr. Swartzwelder read the article on which the suit is brought, after which the examination of witnesses was commenced.

THE FIRST WITNESS

called was Mr. Frederick Purdy who was duly sworn, and testified.

Question. Are you one of the employees of the establishment called THE DAILY POST? A. I am.

Q. In what capacity? A. Am employed in office work, make entries, post books, etc.

Q. That was your position in February 1874? Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what the circulation of the paper is? I do not.

Q. As bookkeeper of that establishment, have you any means of knowing?

Mr. Hampton objected.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I propose to prove the circulation of that paper and where it circulated at that time.

Mr. Hampton—For what purpose?

Mr. Swartzwelder—For an aggravation of damages.

Q. Can you approximate as to the circulation?

Mr. Hampton—That question is of the same import as the preceding. It is incompetent and irrelevant. I do not see how it will matter whether the paper has one thousand or two thousand. It has a large circulation. It is certain that it reaches Allegheny, what matters it whether it has a circulation in Ohio or Missouri. It 's really making an aggravation where it will not do any damage. It might do damage in this city where the plaintiff is known, but not where he is not known. I think this is the true ground.

Judge Sterrett—I think the question is competent.

Q. I ask you whether you could approach the circulation at that time? A. Not very well; I could not tell of my own knowledge.

Q. Have you heard Mr. Barr or any of these defendants say? A. I heard Mr. Lare say once on the witness stand what the circulation was.

Q. When did you hear Mr. Lare state the circulation? A. I do not recollect the date.

Q. Has the paper increased or decreased in circulation since 1874?

Mr. Hampton—I submit he cannot supply the primary by secondary proof.

Q. Did I comprehend you to say that you were the book-keeper in the office of THE POST? A. I work at the books; day-book and ledger, make entries, etc.

Q. Were you engaged in any other way at that time? A. I receive money that comes into the office, receipt bills, etc.

Q. Who was the book-keeper? A. Mr. Schoyer has charge of the books.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you have no knowledge about what the circulation of THE POST was in February, 1874? A. Not of my own personal knowledge.

The witness was not cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SCHOYER.

The next witness called was William Schoyer who testified in substance as follows:

Q. You are one of the defendants in this case? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are interested in the publication of THE POST? A. I am.

Q. Do you know, or can you approximate as to the circulation of the paper in 1874? A. To the best of my recollection, the circulation was between 6,000 and 7,000.

Q. As near as you can recollect, that was about the circulation? A. That is my impression.

Q. This is one of the city issue? (A copy of the paper shown witness.) A. That looks like it.

Q. Where does your paper chiefly circulate? A. In the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Western Pennsylvania generally, we have a good many in Eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

Q. Does it circulate in Eastern Pennsylvania? A. Not a great deal.

Q. What proportion of that 6,000 or 7,000 circulation is in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny? A. I could not tell.

Q. Would it be one-third? A. Much larger than that.

Q. Who are associated with you as proprietors? A. Messrs. James P. Barr, Jos. S. Lare and E. A. Myers.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. You have just stated that Messrs. Barr, Lare and Myers and yourself are associated together in the publication of that paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What part of the business of the firm do you perform? A. Am general business manager.

Q. Had you, about the time of the publication of this paper (February 16, 1874), anything to do with the writing of articles?

Objection was here made and sustained.

Q. Have you anything to do with the publication of the paper?

Mr. Swartzwelder—We object.

Mr. Hampton—I propose to ask what part he took in the publication.

The objection was sustained.

Q. What political party does it side with?

Objection made.

Mr. Hampton—I submit, have I not a right to inquire something about THE POST? It is not a wooden post. It is printed on both sides. Have I not a right to get a brief biography, whether it is published in the interest of the Democratic party, or that it is not published in the interest of the Golden Age party? I think this question is perfectly proper.

To witness, handing a copy of THE POST—Can you say this is a copy of the paper of the date of February 16, 1874? A. I can say it looks very much like the paper we issue.

Mr. Hampton—There is some way the paper could be identified—by the roosters—political roosters.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Mr. Hampton is now engaged in a fowl business—in the country.

Q. Are you certain that this is a copy of your issue? A. It looks very much like the issue of that date.

Q. Where was your office at this time this paper was published? A. Corner of Wood street and Virgin alley.

Q. Had Moore anything to do with the publication of this paper at that time? A. He had not.

Q. He was not one of the editors or proprietors of this paper at that time? A. He was not.

Q. Do you know whether he wrote any article for the paper or not? Objected to.

Q. You stated that your paper circulated all through Western Pennsylvania, Eastern part of Ohio, Western Virginia and Eastern Pennsylvania? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Moore is known throughout the western part of the State? A. I don't know the fact.

Q. Do you know whether he is known in the State of Ohio? A. I do not.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MOORE.

The plaintiff was next sworn.

Q. Are you a member of the bar of Pittsburgh? Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been thus connected? A. I think I commenced in the fall of 1866.

Q. You have practiced ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you reside? A. I reside now in the Seventeenth ward of this city.

Q. Where did you reside in February, 1874? A. I resided then on Church avenue, City of Allegheny.

Q. Are you a man of family?

Mr. Hampton objected, and after a long argument the objection was sustained.

Q. You began the practice of law in the year 1866? A. About that date.

Q. From that time to the present you have been actively engaged? A. I have.

Q. Do you depend upon that profession for the support of yourself and your family? [Objected to.]

Q. Did you read this article in THE POST? A. I do not take THE POST, but I met Mr. Swartzwelder and he told me of it, when I read it.

Q. On the day of publication? A. I think it was.

Q. Was your attention called to it by any other person beside myself? A. By a good number.

Mr. Hampton—What is the object of all these questions?

Q. Have you any idea of the number that called your attention to it.

Mr. Hampton—I would like to know what part of the issue they intend to prove. Suppose his attention was called to it by three, four or half a dozen persons what was it all intended to prove?

Mr. Swartzwelder—To show the number who read the article.

Judge—That might be inferred.

Q. Have you any idea of the number? A. No. I have been met by a great many who called my attention to it, even to the present time.

Mr. Hampton—I object to what other people have told him.

This concluded the direct examination of the plaintiff, and as the hour of adjournment had arrived, the Court adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock this morning when the trial will be proceeded with.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Upon the opening of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, (Wednesday morning,) the case of Wm. D. Moore against THE POST, was resumed.

The plaintiff took the stand, when his direct examination was resumed by Mr. Swartzwelder.

Question. Are you a man of family? Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How many children have you? A. I have six—five daughters and one son.

Q. Are they grown? A. They think they are.

Mr. Hampton—Are we going to have a history of Mr. Moore's family?

Q. What are their ages? A. That I could not tell you to save my life. They are all grown, however; have not all reached their majority. The youngest is about 17 years of age.

Q. Do they reside at home? A. They do.

Q. You have already stated that your chief support is your profession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Moore, whether your family have become acquainted with the publication of this libelous article? [Objection made and sustained.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—Q. You stated to the question of Mr. Swartzwelder that you were admitted to the bar of this city in the year 1866? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you had been practicing your profession before that time? A. I practiced only two or three months in the county of Westmoreland.

Q. What had been your avocation or business prior to that time? A. I had been a minister in the Presbyterian Church from the time I was about twenty one years old, and also had been a professor in various colleges in Mississippi. After I returned from Mississippi, finding it was impossible to get along in peace in the Presbyterian Church on account of the differences between the Northern and Southern people, I commenced the study of law with Edgar Cowan in Greensburg, and I was admitted to the bar, but I continued to preach; was practicing law and preaching at the same time.

Mr. Hampton—Not practicing law on Sunday? [Laughter.] A. Not until I got in Pittsburgh in bad company. [Renewed laughter.]

Q. You were admitted in the year 1866? A. As far as I can recollect.

Q. You have been actively engaged in the law business since that time? I did as much work as I could get, perhaps I got more than I deserved.

Q. This year your business has been better than ever. A. No, there has been a falling off in the business of the bar.

Q. Although it is the popular belief that we profit by hard times, A. The trouble is there is very much work but very little money.

Q. Did you devote your time from your accession to the bar until February 16, 1874, the time of the publication of the alleged libelous article exclusively, or were you also engaged in politics. [Objection raised and sustained.]

Q. Did you get into politics. A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity? [Objection was raised and the question withdrawn.]

Q. State, sir, whether you were not more or less actively engaged in politics in Allegheny county from your admission to the bar to the time of the publication of the alleged libelous matter in February 16, 1874? A. I was.

Q. Did you occupy any public position in the Democratic party with which you were affiliated? [Objection made and overruled.] A. I was Chairman of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee for two successive years, if I remember right.

Q. What year? A. That I could not tell.

Mr. Bayne—That is an affirmative defense.

Mr. Hampton—It is only showing his official capacity.

Q. In that capacity did you consider yourself as exercising a controlling influence in the management of the campaign of the party. [Objection made and the question withdrawn.]

Q. Were you nominally the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, or were you actively exercising the functions of the committee at that time? A. There was not much to be done at the time and I did not consider there was an active campaign going on as the City Committee was taking an active part, and therefore I did not trouble myself much about the work of the committee, but I felt it my duty to call the committee together to take care that the party suffered no detriment at my hands.

Q. Mr. Moore, you have been shown this paper containing this alleged libel on the 16th of February, 1874. Had there been anything written, published, or caused to be published, by you in any of the city papers anything which provoked or brought out this article? [Objection made and sustained.]

Q. You say the first person who handed you a copy of THE POST of the date of February 16, 1874, was Mr. Swartzwelder? A. I think it was he.

Q. Did he say anything? A. He did say something, but I don't remember what he said.

Q. You both talked and laughed over it? A. Well, I did not. I think he made this remark, that I took it very coolly, or something to that effect. He seemed a little astonished at the calmness with which I took the matter.

Q. When he handed this paper to you, you were not surprised that a reply had been made? A. I am not surprised at any blackguardism in THE POST, but if I had met Mr. Barr or Lare, then I would have shot them down like dogs.

Q. In your card you say something about John A. Elder. Who was Mr. Elder? [Objection made and sustained.]

This closed the cross-examination of the plaintiff, when Mr. James P. Barr was called.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. BARR.

Q. You are one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh daily POST? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the value of the paper, good will and all.

Mr. Hampton—I submit here that a question of this kind cannot be asked.

Judge—The object is to show the means and ability of the defendants as a partnership.

Mr. Hampton—They are not tried as a partnership.

The objection was overruled.

A. I could not tell what it would bring; I have no fixed price.

Q. What do you estimate it to be worth? A. I have made no estimate.

Q. What is your opinion in regard to its worth? A. I think it is worth $100,000.

Q. What is your share of that? A. I own one-half of the newspaper.

Q. Does that include the building? A. That includes two-thirds of the building and one-half of the job office.

Q. Who owns the other half of the job office and the paper, and the third of the building?

Mr. Hampton—You must confine it to the individual.

Q. What interest do Joseph S. Lare, Wm. Schoyer and E. A. Myers own in the building and paper? A. Mr. Schoyer has an interest in the paper and Lare and Myers.

Q. What is the interest of Schoyer? A. He has one-eighth interest in the paper, one-ninth in the building, but none in the job office.

Q. What is the interest of Myers? A. He has an equal partnership in the job office, one-eighth in the paper and one-ninth in the building.

Q. What is the interest of Mr. Lare? A. He owns one-fourth in the newspaper and one-ninth of the building.

Q. What separate property have you in real estate?

Mr. Hampton—They have shown that the defendants are worth $100,000 and surely they have no right to pry into any private property they may own.

Judge—They have no right to enter into details, but they have a right to go into the pecuniary ability of the defendants.

Q. Will you be good enough to state what you value the real estate where you reside at? A. I think it is assessed at its full value, $20,000.

Q. Do you own any other real estate? A. No, sir.

Cross-examined. Q. When was your paper established? A. The first issue of the daily was printed in 1842.

Q. State how many years you have been connected with it? A. I served my time on it and remained with it for some years. I have been in charge of it, I think, since 1857.

Q. You say you learned your trade in that office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has Mr. Schoyer been connected with the paper? A. I think he came there in 1857.

Q. When did Mr. Lare come? A. I do not recollect the date.

Q. About what time? A. He has been there, I believe, nine or ten years.

Q. He then came there about 1866? A. I think so.

Q. How long has Mr. Myers been associated with it? A. He has been associated with me in the job office since 1857.

Q. State whether the building you mentioned as THE PITTSBURGH POST is entirely free from debt? No, sir. It has a debt of $16,000.

Q. Is your residence unencumbered? A. There is a debt on it of about a thousand dollars.

Q. Is the estimate you placed on the value of THE POST over that encumbrance? A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LARE.

Jos. S. Lare was the next witness called.

Q. What are you worth outside of the interest you have in THE POST?

Mr. Hampton—Does that include household and kitchen furniture?

A satisfactory answer was given.

Cross-examined—Q. Are you a man of family? A. I am.

Q. You have a wife and children to support? A. Yes, sir, I have three children.

Q. Have you any business outside of your connection with THE PITTSBURGH POST? A. No, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected with the paper? A. For nearly ten years.

Q. How old were you when you went there? [Objection made and sustained.]

Q. The amount you stated you were worth is outside of THE POST? A. Yes, sir. I own a house and lot in Allegheny and a vacant lot.

Q. This house and lot is your home? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The home you bought and paid for? A. Yes, sir, a home in which I reside.

MR. SCHOYER RECALLED.

Mr. Schoyer was then recalled.

Q. Exclusive of your interest in the newspaper what are you worth? A. I hardly know. I own one-third of the business of Myers, Schoyer & Co.

Q. You mean exclusive of the building and THE POST? A. I mean exclusive of the building and THE POST. I have no real estate.

Several other questions were asked and answered.

Q. Do you know what Mr. Myers is worth outside of his interest in the newspaper, job office and stationary store? A. I do not.

Q. Do you think he owns any real estate? A. I am sure he does not.

Cross-examined—Q. How many years have you been connected with THE POST? A. I think I went there in 1855 as assistant clerk.

Q. Have you been there ever since? A. Ever since, excepting about six months.

Q. At what time did you become interested in the firm of Myers, Schoyer & Co.? A. I do not recollect. It was when the firm was organized. I think the firm was organized seven or eight years ago.

Q. Are you more at THE POST establishment or with the business of Myers, Schoyer & Co.? A. Mostly with THE POST as general business manager.

Q. State whether you depend upon your labor for your support? A. I do.

Q. Are you married and have a family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You live in Allegheny? A. No, sir, I reside in Pittsburgh at present.

Q. Are you keeping house? No, sir, I am boarding.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Schoyer, when the prosecution rested their case.

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense now opened their case when Mr. Gibson, one of the counsel, proceeded to make the opening address, which we will lay before our readers in next issue.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Gibson,

THE FIRST WITNESS

examined was Wm. D. Moore.

Q. You stated in your examination that you were Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in February, 1874? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hampton here handed the witness a copy of the Pittsburgh Sunday Leader, dated February 15, 1874, and called his attention to an article headed "To the Democrat of Pittsburgh and Allegheny," and requested him to read it. After the article had been read by the witness it was handed to the Judge.

Q. Have you read the article? A. I have.

Q. Were you the author of the article? [Objected to].

Mr. Hampton—We propose to show that he was the author of the article, and that the article in THE POST was a reply to it. I will state that Moore, according to his own showing, occupied a public position. He was acting in a public capacity at the time he wrote the article referred to.

Upon leave of the Court Mr. Hampton read the article as follows:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

I feel it my duty to notify all Democrats in the city of Pittsburgh of two facts which have been studiously concealed, respecting the so-called *Democratic candidate for Controller.*

First, That Jno. A. Elder is, in my judgement, wholly ineligible to the office for which he is a candidate, as will appear to any candid reader of section 27, page 37, and section 13, page 47, of the city ordinances. Your votes will, therefore, simply be thrown away, if polled for him. Whether this nomination was designed for this end, or was a mere oversight, the result is the same—namely, the surrender of the office, without contest, to the Republican candidate. Second, that John A. Elder, as I am credibly informed by some of the most reliable citizens of the First ward, openly and actively canvassed, during the late election, for R. W. Mackey for the office of State Treasurer, and as actively and openly opposed F. M. Hutchinson, the nominee of his own party. Personally, I have nothing to say of Mr Mackey, but I ask you to consider whether you can, without shame, reward a traitor to you with your votes.

Third—I wish to say further to the Democrats of Allegheny city, that there is no Democratic candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, nor any man running who is entitled by the usages of the party to call himself their representative. A man who is ashamed to run on the Democratic ticket has no right to ask the votes of Democrats as such.

W. D. MOORE,

Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1874.

After a long argument, in which numerous authorities were cited, the Judge announced that he sustained the objection.

Mr. Hampton—I now renew the same offer for a mitigation of damages to show that the article was provoked.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected—That the offer was inconsistent with the plea.

Judge—Not necessarily.

Another long argument here ensued when the objection was overruled.

Q. I wish you to state whether you were the author of that article? A. I answer that this article, with a single exception at the close of the first sentence "Democratic Candidate for Controller" is italicised, and in the original it is not so. There may possibly have been some other copy of the article than the one I retained, for in the one that I retained, that clause was not so marked.

Q. Did you cause that manuscript to be placed in the office of the Leader? A. I took effectual means to get it there.

Q. What means? A. I either sent it or took it there myself, the details I do not remember except that I took great care that it got there in time to be published in the Sunday paper.

Q. Did you pay for the publication of this article? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yourself? A. Yes, sir. That is, the bill was sent to me and I paid it.

Q. Or do you mean that you went there personally and paid the bills? A. I think the bill was paid by me at my office.

Q. Were paid by you personally, or as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee? [Objected to.]

Q. Did you direct that call to be published in any other paper at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what other papers? A. I directed the Leader, on the back of this communication, to publish it in his Sunday paper, Monday evening's paper, and to send it to every morning and evening paper of Monday.

Q. I now hand you a copy of the Pittsburgh Sunday Times, dated Feb. 15, 1874, and ask you whether you authorized that paper to publish it? A. That I could not tell.

Q. Did you pay for its publication? A. I do not remember; I do not remember anything about this paper, or anything in connection with it. All I remember is that I sent it to the Leader and paid all the bills sent. I recollect nothing about the Times.

Q. Did you direct it to be published in the Evening Chronicle? A. I do not recollect positively. I have some slight recollection that I tried to have it published personally in the Chronicle, but am not certain.

Q. Do you know whether you paid the Chronicle? [Objection made.]

Mr. Hampton—We propose to show now that it was aggravated as he got it published in all the papers.

The objection was sustained.

Q. Did you publish that card by the authority of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county as Chairman? A. My answer is that I was not under the authority of the committee. I had a right to consult them if I desired. I was not under their control but they were under mine. I did not consult them on this occasion at all.

Q. If I understand you correctly, you own this committee? A. You misunderstand me. I mean to say that the County Committee is appointed by the Chairman of the County Convention and that they are his counsellors. He may call them together and take their counsel or advice. But he is not bound to do so. He may do it at his pleasure. On this occasion I did not consult them. I did not need their advice.

Mr. Hampton—I suppose not.

Q. State whether that was according to the customary and ordinary usage of your party. [Objection made.]

Mr. Hampton—I ask this question because here is a man who represents himself as a Democrat, who issues a manifesto and makes certain charges against candidates of the Democratic party, and I submit he had no authority to do that and sign himself as Chairman of the Democratic Committee. It is an act of usurpation on his part and contrary to the ordinary usages of the party.

The objection was, after further argument, overruled.

A. It was. I will have to explain that. Ordinarily, when the Chairman did not desire to assume responsibility for expenditures or other matters, the sub-committee, appointed by the general committee was consulted. But many publications were sent out, and in the exigencies of a campaign, it is absolutely necessary for the Chairman to act without the consent of the committee. During the Hartranft campaign I published many documents without consulting the committee, but when the committee decided to do anything it was generally signed—"By order of the Committee."

Q. If I understand you, the matter of this card was not of such importance that you deemed it necessary to consult the committee? A. I did not.

Q. You advised the Democrats not to vote for two Democratic candidates? A. I did.

Q. Do you recollect what time on Saturday you wrote that article? A. I do not, but think it was in the afternoon. I hurried it for the purpose of getting it in the paper the next morning.

Q. You stated certain facts in that card. When did you hear of them previous to that time? Give the facts in relation to John A. Elder. [Objection made.]

Mr. Hampton—We wish to show that this Democratic Chairman was possessed of these facts for some time, and designedly or declined to publish them until the eleventh hour, and then in a Sunday paper, so as not to allow time to have them reviewed.

The objection was sustained.

Q. You have been practising law in the Criminal Court. [Objection made.]

Mr. Gibson—Suppose a man is charged with defending the lowest kind of criminals, in point of fact, unless we know these defendants are bad people, it is an advertisement, and it consequently follows that under the law there should be a mitigation of damages. (Laughter.)

Q. In the card you published you say that John A. Elder was not a proper candidate by the statutes? A. I believed so as a lawyer, and believe so yet.

Q. That part of the card was not then by Moore as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, but it was by Moore as attorney at law? A. I made the chairman resonsible for the lawyer.

Mr. Hampton—And the lawyer for the chairman.

Witness—Not necessarily.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayne. Q. You have stated that it was your belief that John A. Elder was not eligible to the office of Controller? A. And is my belief still.

Q. What party was Fairley the candidate of? A. He was no party candidate. He was running as an Independent Citizens' candidate. David L. Smith was the Republican candidate, and Ormsby Phillips was an Independent candidate.

Q. Did you know whether Fairley refused to accept the nomination of the Democratic party? A. I was so informed. That needs an explanation. There was no nomination tendered to Fairley as there was no convention. A Democratic committee waited on him and he refused to run on that ticket. He was a Democrat, but not a Democratic candidate.

Re-direct—Q. Since you have alluded to the subject, did you not know that it was known that there should be no nomination, and that the chances were better for Mr. Fairley without a Democratic nomination? [Objected to.]

Hampton to Bayne—Well, you opened the door. I am much obliged to you.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, you need be obliged to us.

Mr. Hampton—Well, I ain't.

The objection was overruled.

A. I knew nothing of the kind.

Q. Was Mr. Fairley before the people of Allegheny City as a Democratic candidate at the time you wrote that card? A. No, sir.

Q. I ask you whether you did not understand that he was to be supported by the Democrats without a nomination? A. I did not understand anything of the kind.

Q. If he was not a regular Democratic candidate, what right had you to issue that card? A. I issued the card because a man who is ashamed to run on the Democratic ticket does not deserve to be voted for by Democrats.

Q. So it was to keep your party perfectly pure in Allegheny city that you wrote this manifesto? A. I did not say so.

Q. Now, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee had you any authority to interfere with that election? A. I had a perfect right in my judgment.

Q. Did I not understand you that the campaign in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were managed by local committees independent of the county committee? A. Shortly after the election there was an executive committee appointed, and before that time there was no committee. The committee of the city of Pittsburgh was re-organized.

Q. So you got in a fight among yourselves? A. O, we were fighting before that.

Q. This was part and parcel of a pretty bitter controversy that had been going on in your party in relation to this Fairley publication? [Objected to.]

Q. What was the motive that prompted you to write this card against Fairley? A. I gave you one motive. Persons who are reliable waited on Mr. Fairley and asked him to run on the Democratic ticket because they were confident if we had nominated a Democratic candidate we could have elected him, at least I was so informed. I felt it my duty to state that Fairley had refused to become a Democratic candidate.

Q. There was a Pittsburgh Committee? A. There was. Magee, I believe, was the Chairman, not Magee the Treasurer.

When the witness was leaving the stand Mr. Swartzwelder said—Have you any idea what part you will take in the next Presidential campaign. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hampton—Wait until he issues another card.

Mr. Moore—I probably will.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. BARR.

Mr. Barr was the next witness called and was examined by Mr. Hampton.

Q. Will you state when you read the article signed by Mr. Moore? A. I read it on Sunday morning. It appearep in the Sunday Leader.

Q. What knowledge had you as to the facts contained in that statement? A. I do not understand the question.

Q. There are certain facts contained in that statement by Mr. Moore. What knowledge had you relative either to the truth or falsity of the statement there made? [Objected to.]

Q. State whether at the time you read that article you knew that Moore had no authority to issue such a card?. A. He never had such authority. It was not his business.

Q. Were you acquainted with the political canvas in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at that time. A. I think I was.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fairley, of Allegheny? A. I do.

Q. Did you know his position as a candidate before the people? [Objected to.]

Q. Be good enough to state what was the condition of Mr. Fairley in Allegheny at and prior to the time of the publication of that card of Moore's in relation to the office of Mayor of Allegheny city being a candidate or not? [Objection made and overruled.] A. Mr. Fairley was always recognized as a candidate and was the accepted representative of the party, the same as Mr. Guthrie or Blackmore. He received the votes of the Democratic party there, but I think was defeated by this card of Moore's. A change of twenty-six votes would have elected him.

Q. State how long Fairley had been out, or rather known openly as a candidate? A. I do not know how long he was out, but it was some weeks.

Q. The fact was generally known? A. Yes, sir—well known.

Q. And in your party? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The name of John A. Elder is mentioned in this card of Moore's. Did you know him prior to this publication? A. I did.

Q. How long had you known him? A. I knew him from childhood.

Q. State whether Elder was the regular Democratic nominee for the office of Controller. [Objected to.]

Q. State whether Elder was a Democrat? A. He was.

Q. How long had you known him as a Democrat? A. He was born a Democrat. (Laughter.)

Q. They do not always die that way? A. No, sir.

Q. State whether he was or was not regularly nominated by the Democratic party—by that convention? A. He was regularly nominated by the Democratic city convention.

Q. Was Moore in that convention? A. I do not know whether he was present or not.

Q. Do you know what part, if any, Elder took in the canvass, when Mr. Mackey was a candidate, against Hutchison. A. I do not.

Q. State what has been the usage of the Democratic party of the county of Allegheny as to the management of campaigns, whether the Chairman consults or not with his Committee? A. The Chairman of the Committee is always governed by the committee on important matters. Sometimes an Executive Committee is appointed to do the work. In this case the card was not authorized but was rebuked by the committee afterward.

Q. State what the motive, so far as you are concerned, was in the publication of the article of February 15, 1874. [Objected to.]

Q. At that time, was or was you not of the opinion that, unless it was counteracted, it would likely end in the defeat of the party? A. I certainly did, and so believed at the time.

Q. State whether, at the time Moore's card appeared, there was any other Democrrtic paper published outside of THE POST. [Objection made.]

Mr. Hampton—The question was asked to show there was no other paper to take the matter up. After further argument the objection was sustained.]

Q. This Leader, is it a Democratic paper or not? [Objection made.]

Mr. Hampton—Cannot we be allowed to show that THE POST is the organ of the Democratic party and the only paper here that could take up the matter.

Judge—It does not make much difference, one way or the other.

Mr. Hampton—Everybody, it is true, knows that it is the organ of that party.

Judge—It won't hurt anybody.

Q. State whether it is the only Democratic paper in the city? A. It was the only Democratic paper published in the city of Pittsburgh at that time.

Q. State whether your paper had or had not been prior to that time the official organ of that party in communicating action of Democratic committees etc. [Objection made and sustained.

Cross-examined—Q. You say this was the only Democratic organ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not one called the Volksblat? A. I do not think it is a Democratic paper. I think it is Republican.

Q. What does it claim to be? A. I don't know. I do not read German.

Q. You think it is a Republican paper?

Mr. Hampton—Is the card in that?

Q. Were you a member of the committee of which Moore was chairman? A. I think not.

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the committee immediately after the appearance of this publication by Moore? A. I was not.

Q. Do you frequently attend the meetings of the committee? A. I do not.

Q. Can you recollect how often you attended the meetings of the committee after the publication of the card? A. I do not think I attended any meetings at all of the committee.

Q. You stated in your examination in chief, that at the time you read Moore's article you knew it was unauthorized. A. Yes, sir.

Re-direct by Mr. Gibson—Q. It seems there is another Democratic paper (German), the Republikaner? A. I did not think of that paper as I alluded to English papers and do not read German.

At this point the Court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

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SMOKY ISLAND.

THE TITLE TO OLD KILBUCK'S STAMPING GROUND TO BE SETTLED PERHAPS.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

In the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, the case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny et al., an action in ejectment for possession of Smoky Island, was commenced. The plaintiffs refused to have any North Sider on the jury, and considerable time was spent in getting a jury to suit both sides. The public are doubtless aware of the history of the case so that only a short resume of its history as given by Mr. Woods, one of the plaintiffs' attorneys will be necessary.

In 1788 the State government gave the island to an Indian chief named Henry Kilbuk, one of the Delaware tribe, in consideration of valuable services rendered. In 1803 Kilbuk was granted a patent for the island, and in 1806 he transferred his right and title in it to Abner Barker. In 1811, and from that year to the year 1818, the island appeared as assessed to Roderick McKinney, and it is supposed—although there is no evidence of this—that he purchased it from Barker. In the year 1818, the island was sold by Sheriff Graham for unpaid taxes, and George S. Bumey was the purchaser, paying for the island the sum of $150. In 1820 Zenus Neal bought the island and built a foundry and dwelling house upon it. He continued to carry on business here until the year 1832, when the great flood of that year washed away his buildings and leveled down the island. About two years later than that—1833—Neil died, leaving four children. About 1849 or '50 plaintiffs in the present suit, or parties to whom they trace title, purchased the bed of the island from Neal's heirs for $8,000, and on this purchase the present suit is founded.

The "island" originally contained eighty-three acres and fifty-seven perches of equal portions of sand and gravel and water, being covered with the latter about half the year. As agricultural land it don't amount to much, but is a mine of wealth on account of the inexhaustible crops of sand and gravel that are yearly left on it by floods, from the upper country. Allegheny has had rather a soft thing of it for some years back and will make a vigorous effort to hold possession.

Mr. Peter Bates was the first witness called by the plaintiffs. His testimony was, in substance, the same as set forth by Mr. Woods in his opening address. Mr. Bates is about eighty years of age and has lived here about fifty years. It is probable the trial will bring to the surface a number of our "oldest inhabitants."

Messrs. George P. Hamilton, George Shiras, Jr., Robert Woods, Sol Schoyer, John H. Hampton, T. M. Marshall, Stephen Geyer and A. M. Brown appear for plaintiffs, and Messrs. W. P. Rodgers and M. W. Acheson for Allegheny. It seems that the balance of the defendants have either compromised their claims or dropped them.

The trial of title to this island still continues in the Common Pleas No. 2. Messrs. George R. Riddle, Joseph O'Brien, Hugh S. Fleming, Jerome Jones, Samuel Patterson and Luke Loomis all told what they knew of the island in the days of Auld Lang Sine, before the great flood of 1832. If you can't recollect half a century you are of but little use as a witness in this case.

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THE BUTLER COAL REGIONS.

The statement that a new railroad was to be built from the Butler coal fields by way of Franklin and Meadville to Erie, is doubted by persons well informed in the movements in that region. A company under the corporate name of the Butler Mining and Manufacturing Company, has been organized with a capital of $300,000, and will commence mining the coal as soon as the necessary extension of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad is made. It is thought that in a short time a new road may be built to Franklin to get a shorter route to Erie and eastern cities for the product of the mines.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Swaney vs. Wm. White et al., the jury found for plaintiff for forty dollars damages.

Samuel Q. Brown and R. L. Irwin vs. Daniel F. Negley, an action of ejectment for about one-eighth of an acre, containing a building, on Rural avenue, Nineteenth ward. Verdict for defendant.

Ann S. Hartman vs. the Nation Trust Company, an action to recover money deposited, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Francis Ardary, bankrupt, of this city, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, situated in Westmoreland county, subject to certain mortgages, on the terms mentioned in the order.

In the case of the National Iron Co., of Danville, Pa., bankrupt, the assignee's petition for leave to compound a certain claim of said estate, against the company, operating the Iron and Steel Works of Danville, was presented, and a rule to show cause was granted.

The cases of the Warren Savings Bank vs. J. K. Palmer, and the same vs. same, were ordered for trial at the July term of the Court at Erie.

In the case of Wesley Ross, bankrupt, of Wyoming county, the petition of the bankrupt for exemption, was presented and referred to Register Willard.

In the case of George Mickel, bankrupt, of Fayette county, the hearing on the motion for an order for the sale of certain real estate was continued to the 8th inst.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Rhodes & Company vs. William Beeson. Jury out.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas' No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Argument list continued.

In the case of James Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the duties of the master in Chancery, Thomas McConnell, Esq., were enlarged so that he shall not only ascertain the facts, but draw his own conclusions, and also state the inferences of law arising from the facts before him, and draw up a form of decree.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

In the five cases against the Nation Trust Company, verdicts were rendered for plaintiffs as follows: Ann Hartman recovered $316, George Herron, $373 44; Mrs. Christian Kremer, $945 21; Michael Blatton, $549 56; August Zedder and Mary Zedder, his wife, in right of said wife, $5,526 78.

Alexander Pentecost vs. C. F. Hohn; an action for auctioneer's fees and money expended in advertising. Verdict for plaintiff for $297 67.

John White vs. Michael Schiedimantle; an action in trespass to recover damages for having ejected defendant from a saloon. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. steamboat "Leopard," in admiralty. Francis M. Cooley allowed to intervene.

Robert Hamilton vs. the owners of the steamboat "Juniata." James Hamilton, pilot, allowed to intervene for wages.

Nicholas Preuss, bankrupt, Erie county. The creditors having chosen Ulrich Blickensderfer, of Erie; assignee, the same is affirmed.

Galland Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of bankrupt for discharge, and order made for final hearing before Register Willard on the 10th prox.

Whitmore Bros., Luzerne county, bankrupts. Petition presented and order made for the sale of certain book accounts and judgments.

James A. Caruthers, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Shaffer, on the 21st inst.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland. Petition of J. B. Robinson, creditor, for the ascertainment of certain liens, presented and referred to Register Marchand.

Chas. Ochs Luzerne county. Hearing on petition of creditors to show cause why the proceedings should not be dismissed, was adjourned to 11th inst.

The June term of this Court begins at Williamsport on the 21st inst. Following is the trial list:

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

United States vs.

Jacob Smith,
Philip Fable,
Isaac F. Megargal and S. P. Hull,
Giles S. Robinson,
Frederick Faux,
Edward C. North,
Francis Cowley,
Amandus Burke,
Wm. Fleckner,
John Kennedy,
Charles Decker,
Bernard Stohner,
Edward Kaufman,
J. Cosgrave et al.,
D. F. Seibert,
Antonio Barteland Francisco Martins,
C. S. Blackman,
Wm. Brian,
Jonas Satterlee,
L. W. Harrington,
L. W. Herrington,
Frederick Siegel,
Thomas Laughrey,
John Slagenwhite,
August Glessner,
Jacob Weiser,
Geo. W. Thompson et al. and F. Patterson.
N. S. Glosser,
Martin Gilligallon,
Thos. Quiggle et al.,
John Beh,
Frederick Faux,
J. C. Bryden et al.,
Joseph Einstein,
Peter Dougherty,
Charles Wentzel,
Joseph Faster,
Martin Moran,
Jesse S. Schrack,
Edward Kaufman,
J. Kern Smith,
Michael White,
E. Davenport et al.,
Jerry M. Bergin and Lucius Cushing,
Daniel F. Seibert,
Louis Hass,
L. W. Harrington,
Philip McDermott,
L. W. Herrington,
George Shiras,
A. F. Harrington,
Robert H. Chase,
Patrick Tynan,
L. B. Sands and Ephraim Decker,
Samuel Reynolds,

CIVIL CASES.

U. S. vs. tobacco, cigars, &c., claimed by Herman O. Howell.
U. S. vs. John R. Cambell et al.
U. S. vs. Michael Managan.
U. S. vs. Patrick Jordon.
U. S. vs. John Lloyd.
U. S. vs. Anthony McDonald.
U. S. vs. John R. Campbell et al.
U. S. vs. Wm. Menges, P. M. Barbar and Ambrose B. Henderson.
U. S. vs. Corneliuus S. Blackman et. al.
U. S. vs. the distillery, land, &c., of Amos Appleman.
U. S. vs. the distillery, land, &c., of G. W. Thompson et al., D. F. Patterson.

BANKRUPCY CASES.

Second National Bank of Scranton vs. Edmund Pearce.
C. T. Ames vs. Roberts Run Coal Co.
Fisher, Sutphin & Co. vs. W. L. Harvey.
John Lee vs. William James.
Emery, Ivey & Lee vs. Josiah Moss.
Stauffer, Myers, & Hickman vs. H. W. Jacoby.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Rhodes & Co. vs. Beeson, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $5,636 57.

Kincaid et al. vs. Adam Hare et al. Court granted leave to defendant to amend the intervening libel.

The argument list has been taken up in this Court.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

James Whitford, for malicious mischief, was fined five dollars and costs; Anna M. Weigand prosecutrix.

Hugh Martin and William Pollock were each fined $75 and costs for illegal liquor selling.

Edward Vincent was fined six cents and costs for assault and battery.

Daniel McBride, for illegal liquor selling, was fined $75 and costs.

Henry Kaulone and Frederick Schauchtel were fined a dollar and costs each, for assault and battery.

Matthias Gilly and Ludwig Phillips were fined $5 and costs each.

Frederick Schauber and Matthias Dilk, for assault and battery, were assessed five dollars and costs each.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

John G. Fleiner for use vs. Christian Kandler; auditor's report confirmed absolutely, and Prothonotary ordered to pay money in court.

Levi Edmundson vs. John Penny. R. P. Hilands appointed artist.

In the matter of the application of Benjamin Butler for a discharge under the insolvent laws, Saturday, July 8, was fixed for a hearing.

Catharine Lafferty vs. Hugh Lafferty, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

William H. Baker vs. Magaret Baker, bill in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the petition of Right Rev. M. Domenec, trustee, for leave to mortgage certain property, the petition was granted and bond ordered to be given.

In the matter of the petition of Andrew J. Lee and Caleb Lee, Jr., Committee of Caleb Lee, Sr., a lunatic, for leave to make lease of property to the Valley Paper Company, a rule to show cause was granted, returnable June 20th.

In the case of Charles Meyran et al vs. Robert Dickson et al the report of the master was presented and confirmed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. the steam tug Traveller, Farrow, Gumbert & Co., R. M. Boyd and Joseph Deas were allowed to intervene.

J. A. Bishop, Sr., and Robert Hamilton vs. the steamboat Juniata. Monition ordered to issue against W. H. Gordon, returnable June 8th.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug Kangaroo. Libel filed and attachment and monition issued.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, city. Petition of assignee presented and order made for sale of certain real estate.

James D. Logan, bankrupt, city. Rule on John W. Roney, assignee, to show cause why he should not file a bond or be removed was made absolute, and he was removed from said trust.

John H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Connellsville. Order made for the sale of the real estate of Joel C. Strawn, situated in Connellsville.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented, and order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, &c.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of a certain policy of insurance subject to the payment of a certain note of $4,800.

Seth Watkins, bankrupt, of Tioga county. The appointment of J. W. Guernsey, as assignee, was approved.

Andrew Beye, bankrupt, of Mercer county. The appointment of J. Johnston, of West Middlesex, as assignee, was approved.

Charles Beyer, bankrupt, Mercer county. The creditors having chosen J. M. Johnson, of Middlesex, as assignee, and the Register having appointed F. L. Suly, Esq., as solicitor for the assignee, the same approved.

Joseph A. Hallett, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The appointment of E. M. Price, as assignee, approved.

Albert F. Heald, bankrupt, Crawford county. The Register having certified that he had appointed Joseph J. Holden, of Titusville, as assignee, the same is disapproved.

In the matter of Otto Heisel, bankrupt, of Allegheny, on petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain book accounts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the matter of C. L. Graff, bankrupt, the Court ordered the alleged bankrupt to pay the petitioners (W. H. Smith et al.) a reasonable compensation for their services as trustees of the estate of said bankrupt, and also that they be reimbursed, the expenses incurred by them as trustees for the estate.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Rhodes & Co., vs. William Beeson.

M. E. DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

[From The Daily Post, June 4.]

On Tuesday and Wednesday next the sixth semi-annual session of the West Pittsburgh District Conference of the M. E. Church will be held at Burgettstown, Pa. The opening devotional exercises will commence at 9:30 on Tuesday morning, after which the opening address will be delivered by Rev. J. A. Miller, Presiding Elder. The following order of exercises will be observed: Organization and appointment of committees; reports from pastors, stewards and Sunday-school superintendents; reports from local preachers and exhorters. At two o'clock in the afternoon a meeting of the District stewards will be held, and at three o'clock a general Sunday-school meeting will be held, at which a normal class exercise will be conducted by N. J. Jackson, and addresses on "Measures for insuring success in Sunday-school work" will be delivered by Revs. J. H. Rogers, Joseph Gledhill and R. Hamilton. In the evening addresses or essays on the question, "What are the Best Methods of Promoting the Benevolent Institutions of the Church?" will be delivered by Revs. N. S. Miller, W. H. Kincaid and R. T. Miller.

On Wednesday morning the following order will be observed: Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. S. Cummings. Reports of committees. Miscellaneous business. In the afternoon devotional exercises will be conducted by Rev. M. M. Sweeney. The duty of Christian workers to the temperance cause. Addresses by Thos. P. Hershberger, Esq., and Rev. J. L. Deens. Closing exercises.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MAN'S NECK BROKEN UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

[From The Daily Post, June 4.]

About five o'clock last evening a man named Daniel Rupert met with an accident at the Ft. Wayne Freight Depot on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street, which resulted in his instant death. A heavy iron wagon belonging to Mr. Frank Rogers had been laden with about four tons of iron, and the teamster started to drive off the platform from the depot down the incline to the street. Owing to the weight of the wagon the horses were unable to hold it back, and in order to check the immense vehicle in its rapid descent, Rupert threw a large block in front of one of the hind wheels. The wheel, however, bounced up on the block and down on the other side, catching and falling upon Rupert's neck, killing him instantly. The sad event was purely accidental, and blame attaches to nobody. The unfortunate victim thought the huge block would surely check the progress of the wagon. The deceased was a married man, leaves a wife and several children and resided on Troy Hill.

BOY DROWNED AT NATRONA.

On Wednesday evening a little boy named Heagy, of Natrona, on the West Penn Railroad, was drowned in the Allegheny while playing upon a raft moored at that point. The little fellow was only nine years of age. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and a telegram was received by Coroner McCallin notifying him to hold an inquest. The Coroner was ill, however, and deputized 'Squire McGowan to hold the inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

ALEX. M'ILWAINE, ESQ., INJURED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO GET ON A MOVING TRAIN.

Shortly after two o'clock Friday afternoon, Alex. McIlwaine Esq., the well-known auctioneer of this city, met with a painful accident near the Union Depot that will disable him for two or three months. He attempted to board a moving train on the Fort Wayne road and while upon the step of the car his left leg was caught in some manner by the flange of the car wheel and the flesh was stripped from his leg nearly to the bone from a point near the hip to the knee, producing an ugly and painful wound. Mr. McIlwaine was removed to his home No. 112 Fulton street, where Drs. Coffee and King were summoned to dress his wounds. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the amputation of the leg would be necessary but this is incorrect. The injury, though not dangerous, will disable Mr. McIlwaine for about three months, the physicians stated. We regret exceedingly the misfortue of our friend and join with his numerous friends in wishing him a speedy recovery.

THE RESERVES' RE-UNION.

The ninth annual re-union of the Pennsylvania Reserves, held at Williamsport on Thursday, was one of the best attended and most satisfactory that the corps has yet held. The streets of the city were handsomely decorated, over seven thousand strangers were present and fully six thousand joined in the parade. After the parade the Ladies' Committee fed over two thousand persons in the Court House yard. In the afternoon the meeting was held in the Academy of Music, when Dr. W. C. Doane made the address of welcome in behalf of the city, General M. D. Hardin delivered the annual oration, and brief addresses were made by Governor Hartranft, ex-Governor Curtin and General McCandless. The former officers were re-elected, as follows: Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, President; Wm. B. Mann, First Vice President; William McClelland, Second Vice President; J. P. Taylor, Third Vice President; C. Devine, Recording Secretary; C. W. Hazard, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Killingsworth, Treasurer. Resolutions of compliment to Williamsport were adopted, and Philadelphia was selected as the place for the next re-union, in 1876.

LOCAL PATENTEES.

Following is a list of patents granted to parties of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, for the week ending June 4th, 1875:

A. Alexander, Pittsburgh, compound steam engine.
H. H. Blake, Pittsburgh, elevator.
N. J. Keller, Pittsburgh, sand and gravel separator.
J. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, car-coupling.
J. S. Brooks, Pittsburgh, backing electro-type shells.
W. P. Hansell, Pittsburgh, car-spring.
J. H. & M. Smith, Pittsburgh, mold for glassware.
H. Wright, Pittsburgh, jug top.
J. Oliphant, Allegheny, car-heater and ventilator.
E. Armstrong, Allegheny, slide-valve for steam-engines.
A. G. Moore, Uniontown, corn row marker.
A. P. Odell, Oil City, oil car.
M. C. Rider, and G. W. Reynolds, Loveville, grain separator.
Reissue—W. Haddock, Pittsburgh, machine for cutting nails.
Michell, Stevenson & Co., Pittsburgh, stoves.

COLONEL PHILLIPS' ESTATE.

The case of Williams Phillips, Jr., as administrator of Wm. Phillips, deceased, was heard yesterday in the Common Pleas No. 1 on exceptions to the report of the master, C. C. Taylor, Esq. This was a proceeding in equity to secure the transfer of one hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, of the par value of fifty dollars per share. The shares had been promised to complainant in consideration of services, but the transfer had never been made. The shares however were treated as complainant's property, and dividends accruing from them were regularly paid to him. The master reported the transfer valid, although not made on the books and the court confirmed it without argument. The exceptions had been taken merely to free the administrators from responsibility.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The summer schedule of the Connellsville railroad went into effect yesterday. The new schedule restores the 11:15 P. M. Accommodation to McKeesport, and the local mail train in the morning, which will leave at 6:25. The through mail will leave at 8:25, and the accommodation at 9:55. There are no changes in the evening trains except the West Newton, which will depart at 5:15, five minutes earlier, the McKeesport five minutes later, viz: 6:25, and the Express at 7:15, three-quarters of an hour earlier.

The first McKeesport Accommodation will arrive some minutes ealier and the second ten minutes earlier, or 7:30 A. M., the West Newton at 8:15 and the Express at 11:20.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

GET rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint, before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchia. MWS&W

PROPOSALS for the sale of land as a site for the U. S. Marine Hospital in this city, have been solicited and will remain open until the 19th prox. Propoeals for less than two acres will not be received.

NOT CONSUMPTION.

In Consumption and "Lung Diseases" we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease we are especially favored with indications in the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the extent of hundreds of cases of Consumption, many of which, being incipient only, have been cured by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out our inducement or promise a cure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention liver complaint, dyspepsia, heart disease, female weakness, &c., &c. These diseases ofttimes much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the real disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
139 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD DISCOVERIES IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, writing from Clarksville, Tenn., says:

"The discovery of gold in this State along the Little Tennessee River, between McGhee's Ferry and its mouth, has created no little excitement in East Tennessee. Nearly fifty years ago Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Nashville, published a letter descriptive of the mineralogy of East Tennessee and of the gold regions of that section of this State. This gentleman believed at that time that the Tennessee Ophir contained more gold than the African Ophir. He described the gold region as lying ten or twelve miles south of the Telico Plains, near the Unika Mountains, in the Cherokee Indian settlement. He stated that 'the gold occurs in small grains, generally called gold dust, and is obtained by the washing of a stratum of ten or twelve inches of soil. It does not appear to be brought from a distance, but to be produced by the disintegration of the rock of which those mountains are composed, as it is found not only in the small rivulets or brooks, but also on the declivities of the mountains and on their very summits.' In speaking of the geological formation of the country he says: 'These rocks belong to the series of transition, or rather to the clay slate formation. This slate has been filled with tubes of iron pyrites, which are now nearly in a state of decomposition, leaving these cavities filled with yellow ochre. These pyrites are often auriferous, and the gold not being susceptible of decomposition remains unaltered, and is disseminated through the soil by the disintegration of the rock, the lighter particles of which are carried away by the rains, leaving the heavier ones still remaining.' Who knows but the recent discoveries made may prove to be a source of inexhaustible wealth to the people of East Tennessee?"

SOME FIGURES ABOUT IRON.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from producers and correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States during 1874, which have just been published in the Association's bulletin. The product, though less than that of 1873 or 1872, was much greater than was expected, and amounted to 2,689,413 tons. In 1873 the product was 2,868,278 net tons, and in 1872, 2,854,558 net tons. At the beginning of 1872, 500 furnaces were in blast; at the beginning of 1873, only 413, but the latter included nearly every one of the large new and improved furnaces built in 1872 and 1873. At the close of 1874, out of 701 furnaces then completed, only 365 were in blast. At the beginning of 1874 it is estimated that there was a stock on hand of pig iron amounting to 1,000,000 tons. The imports during the year amounted to 61,165 tons, against 154,708 tons in 1873, and 295,965 tons in 1872. The exports in 1874 were 16,039 tons, against 10,104 tons in 1873 and 1,477 tons in 1872. The decrease in imports has been much greater in proportion than the decrease in production, and the exports have increased over fifty per cent. as compared with 1873. The district showing the greatest increase during 1874 was the miscellaneous bituminious coal and coke district in Ohio. The district showing the greatest decrease was the Lehigh anthracite district in Pennsylvania. The decrease of production was greatest in anthracite pig; the production of charcoal pig iron in 1874 was within 1,903 net tons as large as that of 1873. There was a stock of all kinds on hand December 31, 1874, of 795,785 net tons, and 365 furnaces were in blast.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

The first train of cars started from Easton on Friday over the Easton and Perth Amboy road for a through trip to tide-water. Hon. Asa Packer, president of the road; David Thomas, of Catasaqua, aged 79, the first producer of anthracite iron; R. H. Sayra, H. S. Goodwin, and other railroad notabilities made a party for the first trip. This road gives the Lehigh Valley railroad company an untrammeled connection with the seaside. At Perth Amboy extensive coal wharves are already erected, abutting upon water 28 feet deep affording the readiest facility for shipments. The new road has cost $8,000,000 and will cost two millions more for its equipment. It has a tunnel at Mosconetcong one mile in length, which cost $1,300,000. The best story of the enterprise remains untold. The new road is paid for and free of debt.—Harrisburg Patriot.

ALLEGHENY'S DELEGATION TO ERIE.

In the absence of the senior editor of this journal, we deem it but just to give him the benefit of a reproduction in these columns of the subjoined highly complimentary extract, which we find in the Harrisburg Patriot of Thursday. It says:

The choice of the Allegheny County Democracy, as between Hon. J. P. Barr and Hon. James H. Hopkins for the governorship, is decisively in favor of the former gentleman. Of the eighteen delegates to the Erie Convention fifteen are for Barr and three for Hopkins. This is a proper recognition of long and faithful service. Mr. Barr is no summer soldier. For thirty years he has been a faithful champion of Democratic principles in the very stronghold of its opponents.

THE SENSE OF GRANT'S LETTER.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

After more than a year of labor on the part of the Republican party to secure a denial of Grant's candidacy for a third term, the silent man has so far departed from his customary reticence as to announce himself as a candidate for a third term. He does more. He insists that nothing but a Constitutional amendment can prevent him from becoming a candidate. The President could not have written a letter more palpably a bid for a renomination than the one we print this morning. Now, an issue is certainly raised in the Republican party of Ohio. It must confront the Administration and its power in money and patronage, or it must commit itself to a third term.

HE LEFT THE DOOR OPEN.

[Baltimore American, Rep.]

Manifestly the President has left a door open for his acceptance of another nomination if the Republican party should confer it upon him. The next question is whether there is any considerable number of Republicans who are desirous of having him again as a national candidate. In this contingency the propriety of the State conventions of the party speaking out plainly on the subject is established, and the sooner and more positively they do so the better.

HEAVY SEIZURES.

Valuable Laces, Formerly Belonging to Ex-Empress Eugenie, Seized.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Capt. Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, captured in this city to-day a white lace dress valued at $10,000; a white lace shawl worth $5,000, and other laces valued at $5,000 at a pawn shop where they had been pawned for $385. The dress and laces formerly belonged to Empress Eugenie and were among the richest in the world. They were sold at the time of the sale of her diamonds and jewelry in England, and were smuggled into this country by Joseph Hoarachx in October, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE New Castle Woolen mills were put in operation again last week.

JUDGE DEAN granted no license at the Huntingdon county term of court.

A NEW military company was organized in Greenville, Mercer county last week.

A NUMBER of the Mercer county miners who went out on a strike has turned to farming.

MRS. MARY IRVIN of Tyrone, died on the 28th inst, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

JONH C. M'CORMICK of Redstone, Fayette county, died on Monday last in the eightieth year of his age.

A MAN named McAninch was killed one day last week in a coal bank near Petersburg, Clarion county. Rocks fell upon him.

ALTHOUGH the furnace at Winfield, Union county, is not in operation, the proprietors keep all their men engaged in other work.

BIGLER, YOUNG & CO., of Clearfield, are building an extensive addition to their machine shops for the purpose of manufacturing boilers.

THE Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad is advertised for sale on June 15th on liens anterior to the first mortgage on the property.

WILLIAM T. HUMPHREY of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, has been appointed to the Naval School at Annapolis, by Congressman Mackey.

A BLOOMING youth of seventy-nine led a blushing damsel of sixty-eight to the altar in Columbia county, a few days ago. Their parents didn't object.

SAYS the Beaver Argus and Radical: Out of the twenty-eight persons who applied for license in Lawrence county during the last term of court, only four were successful.

A CLARION county matron recently gave birth to a child weighing one pound and a half. She has another child which weighed seventeen pounds when born.

BURGLARS infest Clarion county. One night last week the store of Wilson & Anderson of Reidsburg, was burglarized of a lot of goods amounting in value to $300.

THE work of excavation preparatory to the erection of the city building of New Castle commenced last week. They are to be completed by the first of December, 1876

THE Cambria Freeman says: Fearful forest fires were raging near St. Augustine, this county, a few days ago, and one or two saw mills, a large lot of lumber, and other valuable property were destroyed.

THE Carlisle Volunteer states that the U. S. Barracks at that place are being repaired for the reception of troops from Washington. It is expected that the artillery branch of the service will be stationed there.

NATHANIEL STORY, sexton of the M. E. Church of Brownsville, died at that place on Sunday, May 23d, 1875, aged 77 years. He was a native of England, has resided in Brownsville twenty-four years, and was secton of the church for fourteen consecutive years.

ON Sabbath evening last the body of a male child, tied up in a sack, was found in the water near the residence of Philip Blystone in Venango township, Crawford county. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child had been born alive, and was drowned by some unknown person.

JOHN B. BRATTON, editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, has been sued for libel by the officers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Shippensburg, of the cause of whose failure he last week made an expose. He proposes to expose, judicially, the true causes of what he calls "the most disgraceful bank failure ever known in the interior of Pennsylvania."

SAYS the Hollidaysburg Register: The lightning played some queer fantastics here Saturday. It seemed to split and strike at different points. An old lady, Mrs. Colonel Moseley at the Warner House, a girl at Private Dalzell's and an old gentleman at Mr. Okey's, were severely but not fatally electrified. Some excited people declared they saw the lightning pass up Cumberland street like a ball of crimson colored fire.

SAYS the Somerset Herald: Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of what is thought to be a nickel mine on the farm of Christian Burket, in Allegheny township. A bag full of quartz has been smelted, out of which nearly five pounds of metal were obtained. Several gentlemen from Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, have leased one hundred acres of land from Mr. Burkert, paying $100 to obtain the lease, and agreeing to give a royalty of one-twentieth of all the metal obtained.

SAYS the New Castle Democrat: The gas well being put down by the Shenango Iron Company of this city, has reached the depth of 2,340 feet, or nearly half a mile. The prospect of finding any more gas than has already found is scarcely more promising than it was several weeks since. The work of drilling, however, still goes on, and will probably continue until the depth of nearly three thousand feet is reached. At present they are drilling in a strata of slate.

OHIO NEWS.

THE rolling mill at Leetonia is running double turn.

MR. ROBERT BENTLEY SMITH, a prominent citizen of Mansfield died on the 28th inst. in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

THE Wiler House at Mansfield, the principal hotel of the place was destroyed by fire, together with most of its contents on Monday last.

THIRTY-TWO car-wheels per day is the present out-turn of the Fulton foundry, Cleveland, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous railroad castings.

THE Carroll County Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday' Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th prox.

THE Stark County Agricultural Association will hold their next annual fair on September, 28th, 29th, 30th and October 1st Admission tickets will be the same price as last year.

ONE day last week two laborers on the Marietta Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, named Swanson and Atkin were crushed into an unrecognizable mass by a car that jumped the track north of Ava.

THE Mansfield Herald says] a hail storm passed over Weller township, Richland county, on Monday of last week from which hail stones as large as a walnut fell. The crops and a number of buildings were badly damaged.

THE Tom Collins sell has just reached Canton Stark county. A law student searched for the irrepressible Tom all through the town one day last week to gain knowledge on a legal point, and gave it up as a bad job after a six mile walk.

THE Stark County Democrat (Canton) says: "A grasshopper over three inches long, with peculiar yellow stripes on its body, was captured by a son of Samuel Slusser a few days since in the Fourth ward." That's a (w) hopper.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS FROM $55 TO $500.

Spring and Plain Wagons in every style warranted good at wholesale and ail. Also, every style of Wheelbarrows, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two squares below Suspension Bridge and Allegheny river

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

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NEW PATENT

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FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.

Third Door above NINTH (late HAND) Street.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inoppertune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal:lyr

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BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; Sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

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If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

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New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000........for........$2 00
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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES.

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Will be drawn........June 30, 1875
Will be drawn........Sept. 30, 1875
Will be drawn........Dec. 31, 1875

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Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALIAS

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

In the matter of A. J. Montgomery vs. Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty. Alias summons in partition. In the Common Pleas of Washington county, Pa., No. 293, May Term, 1875.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Washington County. } SS.

L. S.

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

We command you as we have before commanded you, that you summon Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty so that she be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Washington in and for said county on the first Monday of July next, there to answer A. J. Montgomery of a plea wherefore, whereas the said plaintiff and said defendant do hold together and undivided the following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situated in the Borough of Washington, fronting on Chestnut street and bounded on the east by property of A. Houston; on the south by lot of J. Engle and on the west by Jefferson street, with the appurtenances, and also, one other lot of ground bounded on the east by Jefferson street and on the north, south and west by an alley, with the appurtenances. The said lots being purports C. and D. named in the partition proceedings in the estate of William Montgomery, deceased. She, the said defendant, denies that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth and the statutes in such cases made and provided, and will not permit unjustly and contrary to the laws and customs and the statutes aforesaid as it is said, &c., and have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President Judge of our said Court the 12th day of May, A. D., 1875.

J. P. MILLER, Prothonotary.

To Hattie M. Rafferty, the above named respondent:

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Washington, Pa., on the first MONDAY of July, 1875 and answer the above cited summons. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Washington Pa.
May 19, 1875. ma22:6tW

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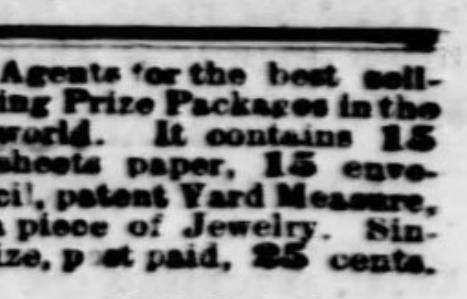

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EVARTS' GREAT APPEAL.

Review of Tilton's and Moulton's Testimony

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when Mr. Evarts resumed his remarks.

He said Mr. Beecher had told them what the paper contained which Mr. Tilton read to him as the statement of his wife. Counsel read from the testimony of Beecher and said that the evidence of both parties to the interview was to the effect that the reading of this paper was the first thing which occasioned a manifestation of surprise by Beecher, and produced upon him a decided arraignment. There was no escaping from acceptance of defendant's version of this paper for no other had been substituted, and the paper itself had been destroyed, for with it plaintiff could not have obtained his footing in court one moment. These facts destroyed the whole story of Tilton's alleged narrative to Beecher, of his wife's verbal confession of adultery. Mr. Evarts then considered the interview between the alleged adulteress and the alleged paramour, held in her chamber alone, and at night and at the suggestion or with the acquiescence of her husband. He urged the incredibility of such an occurrence, even if there had been a particle of truth in the charge which Tilton presented. Supposing it possible that the outraged husband could desire or suggest such meeting, would the seducer wish such an interview, and knowing himself to be guilty, go to verify the accusation. Mr. Evarts spoke of the character of Mr. Tilton as manifested in his acts and declarations. What an abnormal and monstrous character this was which would lead a man to resolve to pull down the temple of his household and

CRUSH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

rather than rest under the imputations which were cast upon him by the jests of Dr. Bacon. Rather than endure the sting of Dr. Bacon's witty references to Shakspeare, he determined, as he declared, to smash Elizabeth and ruin the good name of his children.

THAT MEMORABLE INTERVIEW.

Returning to the night of December 30, Evarts said the first thing Moulton said to Beecher when he came down stairs from the interview with Tilton was to ask him if he was going to Mrs. Tilton. How came Moulton to think of such a thing. Then Moulton offered to accompany Mr. Beecher. Why should he think Mr. Beecher needed an escort at nine o'clock at night to walk a short distance in the orderly and reputable city of Brooklyn. Beecher reached Tilton's house and was shown up to the sick chamber of Mrs. Tilton. The nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, did not need to be asked to leave the room when the clergyman came at an accustomed hour to talk with a sick woman who was his parishoner. She left the room as any nurse would have left it, under such circumstances She had no fear that her patient would be unduly disturbed, for she was a religious woman herself and she did not dread any danger from the words of a minister who preached that peace which passeth all understanding. Her confidence was justified, for when Beecher left and the nurse returned, she found Mrs. Tilton calm and tranquil. Nothing had occurred in that interview to disturb her conscience. She had repented a wrong and redressed an evil communication which was false. She had obtained a sort of restoration of herself in the good opinion of this good man. Well might she sleep peacefully that night by the side of her nurse. Mr. Evarts then read from Mr. Beecher's testimony as to this interview with Mrs. Tilton. In regard to the first part of this, he said, it showed Beecher had a better memory than Moulton, for he remembered that he knew the woman was sick. It indicated also in the description of the careful arrangement of the snow white drapery of the couch at that hour of the night that Mrs. Tilton had been prepared for the visit. He continued by reading the testimony of Mr. Beecher as to his conversation with Mrs. Tilton and the writing of

HER RETRACTION.

He said that the jury had here a letter written by Mrs. Tilton immediately after the charge was made by Mrs. Tilton which showed conclusively that the charge was one of

IMPROPER SOLICITATION.

No stronger evidence could be produced except magical restoration of the written accusation from the flames in order to confute the present pretensions of the plaintiff that it was a charge of anything else. This letter was put in evidence by the plaintiff and he was bound by its natural interpretation. The accusation therefore stood upon his own evidence as not only false in itself, but as extorted from his sick wife by importunity.

IMPORTANT AUTHORITIES CITED.

Mr. Evarts cited the case of an action for divorce in New Jersey in which it was ruled that a written confession of adultery obtained from a feeble wife shown to be weak and yielding, by a husband shown to be of strong and energetic will when they were locked in a room together was not to be received as testimeny entitled to weight. He then quoted other authorities upon the value as evidence of statements obtained from wives under the coercion of their husbands. Mr. Evarts said that the old common law rule in regard to the responsibility of the husband for his wife was still held unchanged by the law in this country and in England.

Referring to the character of Mrs. Tilton, Evarts said her letters to her husband showed she was a woman of genuine and humble piety, who believed in the realities of religion and in the divinity of that Savior whom her husband crucified in a wicked letter of scoff and scorn. They showed also her love for her husband, her humble submission to his will and the fact that she was willing to take upon herself the blame of an almost unutterable wickedness, of an almost unutterable shame, in her anxiety

TO SAVE HIM

from reproach. Now, on this night of December 30, Tilton went home and found his wife, he testified, in great distress of mind. She gave him, he said, in consequence of this mental distress, the paper dated at midnight in which she said she had copied a letter dictated by Beecher to be used by him for his vindication against any accuser other than her husband and that both her husband and herself were pledged to avoid publicity.

At this point a recess was taken.

After recess, Evarts said: I have not asked you to detract one jot or tittle from the testimony of Moulton or Tilton, except where they have been contradicted out of their own mouths or by competent witnesses. Mr. Tilton says he returned to the house that night of the retraction and found his wife greatly agitated. The nurse testifies that Mrs. Tilton was perfectly calm when she (the nurse) went to bed, and that Mrs. Tilton fell asleep. Mrs. Mitchel testifies that for an hour after she left the room she heard the angry tones of her husband (Tilton) and the pleading voice of his wife, and after a while Tilton came into his study, got pen, ink and paper and returned to his wife's bedside. Then he went out and she went in and found Mrs. Tilton greatly agitated and seeming as if she had been weeping. So you see how false Mr. Tilton's testimony in regard to this condition of his wife was. He endeavors to throw the burden of her agitation upon her interview with Mr. Beecher. We want to know what the whole truth is in this matter, and I give it to you in the words of Mrs. Mitchell, which show that Mrs. Tilton instead of having anything else on her conscience, any trouble to redress, wes quietly sleeping. And there you have the first proof of the husband's coercive power over his wife. You find that Tilton, anxious to find out the result of the interview with Beecher, wakens her and finds to his consternation that she had given the retraction, and that he was in exactly the same position, if not worse than before. The influence of the sympathies of Mr. Beecher which he had sought to produce, and the degree of fear on Beecher's part which he hoped to produce by the making of such a charge by a respectable woman were entirely out of the question. He now thought that all this arrangement to affect Beecher was spoiled, and the weapon he expected to use against Mr. Beecher had turned against himself. Now, gentlemen, do you believe that story that the nurse tells or don't you? She has not been contradicted by Moulton or Tilton in any respect.

Counsel here read the paper, which Tilton showed to Dr. Storrs as his wife's explanation of the facts. In this she says that the finding of the retraction had placed her in a hostile attitude to her husband and she wrote the third letter. Counsel presumed the jury now understood the first paper was exacted from the wife the night Tilton and Moulton were storming in her chamber on the 29th, and they saw the same coercion producing an explanation of the retraction on the 30th. When Mr. Beecher, in astonishment, asks this woman as she lay there: "How could you do this?" not because it would injure me, (Beecher,) not for this or that reason, but on the simple direct appeal, twice or thrice repeated "How could you do this, Elizabeth, when it was not true?" And then she tells him not that she thought it was true, nor that there had been anything between them that could be of equivocal import, and that she believed it to be true for the moment; nothing of the kind. But how could I help it? Importunity, weariness, sickness, disaster, and my relations to a husband which he didn't need to represent to Mr. Beecher because he had been let into a full knowledge of that during his resort to his wife in the preceding week of the same month and the assurance that this temporary contrivance, if immediately used would put an end to all trouble between me and my husband, that was my reason not to hurt you but to aid him and me as his subjective and submissive wife. After discussing at length the motives that led Mrs. Tilton to retract the retraction, Evarts passed to a discussion of the motives which led Tilton and Moulton to

DESTROY THE CONFESSION,

a document which would have settled the nature of the charge beyond all controversy, had it been preserved.

HOW MOULTON GOT THE RETRACTION.

Counsel next turned to the interview of Beecher and Moulton on the 31st of December at the latter's house. Moulton went to Beecher's house to get the retraction and he succeeded, but not in getting it surrendered to the control of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but as a safe deposit in his hands and with a guarantee that Mr. Beecher should not use it against Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton could not use one without the other. Moulton pressed Beecher for this paper, urging that it was to preserve peace and restore happiness to the family, and promised that it should be held in his keeping and ready for production when he should want it. Accordingly, the jury found that the whole object of interview was to retrace a false step and get out of the false position Bowen had placed Tilton in when he took the letter to Beecher. Counsel then read the testimony given by Moulton in relation to the giving up of the retraction of the charge. Moulton says he assured Beecher that if he gave up this paper both the confession and retraction would be burned or kept as he (Beecher) desired. Moulton represents Beecher as saying when giving up the letter of retraction, "I rely on your desire to save me," and that afterwards Beecher said he considered his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton a natural and justifiable expression of his love for her. Moulton then said to Beecher that he had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, and had gone and got the letter of retraction from her, and he did not know how Beecher could do two such things. Two such acts were too much for Moulton. The accumulated horrors were too much, for he was in the position of Lord Dundreary when he said that it was one of those things

"NO FELLER COULD FIND OUT."

Moulton urged Beecher to surrender this paper, and related to him the mischief that had been brought in this family, and finally Beecher gave up the letter, and Beecher thinks that if he had even this woman's affections, estranged them from her husband, and if it was true that the calamity was attributed to him which had fallen into it through chastity and affection, and not through lust, as had been charged to him. This was the most probable view of it, contended the counsel, the view that was taken by Mr. Beecher. Counsel then compared the testimony on this point by Mr. Moulton with that of Mr. Beecher, and which Mr. Evarts said he thought was more compatible with probabilities. If there had been in the consciousness of Beecher, Moulton or Tilton any idea of Tilton having power over Beecher, any person could see the anomaly of Moulton at that interview, urging the friendliness on the part of Beecher to Tilton so that Tilton should not fear that Beecher held a weapon to pursue him. The whole object was to keep friendliness in Beecher's heart. All frivolous falsehoods in Moulton's testimony are denounced as falsehoods by Beecher. The jury must judge whether they were not false in the consciousness of the witness.

The Court here adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Indian Delegation Still Refuse to Surrender—Some Plain Talk—Spotted Tail Getting Desperate

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Indians were photographed to-day in a group. Red Cloud, however, declined, saying his picture could be had by paying him twenty-five dollars. The Indians and Secretary Delano subsequently had a short conference. The Secretary said if they did not believe him, and do as he advised, he was afraid they would hereafter believe him to their sorrow. If they should take the $25,000, he would try and get $25,000 more for them next winter. If they did not, he would refuse to let them have the privilege of hunting on Smoky Hill Fork any longer. He could not afford to have the peace of the country disturbed and the danger of murder committed. A commission has been sent the Black Hills to see if there was any gold there. Neither he or the President knew whether there was any there or not. If there was, it would be impossible to keep white people out. The Indians cannot restrain their young men neither can we always restrain the white people. If gold was found there, the Government would pay them liberally for the lands. There was a portion of the Big Horn country that the Indians did not use and the Government would buy that at a fair price. He desired them to take all that had been said to them home to their people and obtain answers and send word back to him as soon as possible.

Spotted Tail said the great spirit had told him never to steal anybody's country without paying for it. If you had the same sense of right we could get along well enough.

The Secretary replied that he had not accused him or his people of stealing and he did not want Spotted Tail to accuse the Great Father of stealing from him. We don't expect to steal their country and we are not going to send an army up there to take it from them. They don't give us credit for our desire to do them good.

Spotted Tail said he wanted to talk about his agency matters before he went home and he would like to go home tomorrow after breakfast.

The Secretary here withdrew telling the Indians that they might talk all night with the Commissioner about their agencies, if they wanted to.

WISCONSIN.

Bishop Henni Raised to the Dignity of an Archbishop.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—The ceremony of investing the Most Rev. John M. Henni with the insignia of Archbishop took place this morning at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Among the dignitaries of the Church present were Monsignor Roncetti, Papal Ablegate, Dr. Ubaldi, Bishop Heiss, of Lacrosse; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis; Bishop Mack, of Marquette, and Sault St. Marie, Bishop of Zeitenbush; Bishop in Partibus, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Bishop elect Krautbauer, of Green Bay.

The doors of the Cathedral were opened at nine o'clock and the seats were almost instantly filled. The interior was beautifully adorned with a profusion of flowers. The procession entered at ten o'clock.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXERCISES.

High Pontifical Mass was then celebrated. Bishop Heiss of Lacrosse was celebrant and Rev. M. Hundig assistant. Rev. C. Noplelorst acted Master of Ceremonies and Rev. J. Keogh assistant. Rev. Lauri of Sault St. Marie Church acted as Deacon and Rev. D. G. Willard of Fond du Lac sub-Deacon. Revs. M. Wilauer of Burlington and P. J. Donohue acted as Arch Bishop Henni's assistants.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP RYAN.

At the close of mass Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, delivered a very eloquent sermon from the text "He that abideth in me will learn much truth and I will abide in him." Bishop Henni was then robed in Archepiscopal robes. The Rev. Father Melctpin ascended the pulpit and read in Latin, English and German the bull of the Pope conferring the insignia of the Pallium upon John Martin Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee and raising him to the dignity of an Archbishop.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Bishop Hesse, the senior Bishop, read the brief which delegated him to confer the Pallium upon Archbishop Henni. Monsignor Roncetti, the Ablegate, advanced to the foot of the Archbishop's throne and in a lengthy speech, in latin, delivered his mission as delegated by his Holiness. Archbishop Henni then read his acceptance of the dignity conferred upon him. The Pallium had been brought into the sanctuary by Monsignor Roncetti, and placed on the gospel side side of the altar on a salver of the Archbishop Henni, the same color as the Archbishop's vestment. There it remained until taken by Bishop Hesse and conferred upon Archbishop Henni, who knelt to receive it at the foot of the altar. He then ascended the steps of the altar. The Archbishop's cross was brought in and the choir burst forth into grand alleluia. Accordingly, a fine passage was given, during which the ringing of the bells of the Cathedral could be heard, all of which preceded a very solemn effect. The Archbishop gave the benediction, and after the singing of the Te Deum the ceremony ended, the clergymen passing out of the sanctuary to the Archbishop's residence in the same order in which they entered and the audience dispersed.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession of all the Catholic societies of the city. It was two miles in length and there were five thousand torches. After marching through the principal streets the procession halted in front of the Archbishop's residence. Then there was a salute of guns and ringing of bells of all the Catholic churches in the city. Addresses were read to the Papal Ablegate and the Archbishop and responses made. These exercises were interspersed with music. At their conclusion the procession separated.

NATIONAL BREWERS' CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—In the Brewers' Congress to-day, the Committee on Resolutions made a lengthy report which recites the fact that the brewers pay about $9,000,000 revenue tax, and states they would probably pay more but for the stringent rules of the revenue officers that renders the business dangerous; that it is desirable to obtain the best materials in the cheapeast markets from the duty now imposed on imported barley and hops in order to compete with foreign brewers. They request the Government to remove all unnecessary restrictions under which the malt-liquor interest labors and asks that Congress be petitioned to amend Internal Revenue laws; especially to limit the power which is assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of deciding the amount of tax a brewer is liable to pay. They ask that certain sections of the present Internal Revenue laws that are obnoxious to the brewing interest with the cases that have arisen from their enforcement be brought to the notice of the Government; that the Government be petitioned to remove duties on imported barley, hops and malt.

Upon the subject of prohibition, it was resolved that the fallacies of teetotalism be exposed, the statistics presented by prohibitionists be analyzed and their assertions refuted; that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist, every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist and repeal them, and that politicians favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed when offering themselves for office, and that the true position of malt liquor as a National and temperance beverage, as a necessary, nutritious and healthful stimulant be properly defined and published.

THE FINANCES.

The Finance Committee reported $20,481 45 now in the treasury; that last year's expenses were $7,520; $200 per year each was voted to the Brewers' Gazette and the American Brewer. Lewis Schade of the Washington Sentinel was made Counsellor at a salary of $500 per year. An appropriation of $500 was made to defray a portion of the expenses of the law suit engaged in by the Philadelphia brewers against the United States Collector for assessing taxes for alleged non-payment of license by several brewers in Philadelphia.

An agitation committee of thirty-nine members, with F. Louer of Reading, Pa., as Chairman, was announced.

Speeches were made by Louis Schade of Washington and John Flintoff, Assistant Secretary of Congress, and the meeting adjourned.

To-night the delegates were banqueted at the Lookout House.

HYMENEAL.

Marriage of Phil. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The marriage of Lieut. Gen P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet Major D. H. Rucker, Assistant Q. M. General, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 504 Michigan avenue, at 8:30 this evening. The wedding was very quiet and plainly conducted, only the friends and comrades belonging to the army being paesent with their families.

The following were invited and were present, with the exception of President Grant, who reluctantly asked to be excused on account of the pressure of public business: The President and Mrs Grant, General Belknap, Secretary of War; Mrs. Belknap, General and Mrs. Babcock, Gen. Sherman, General of the Army; Mrs. Sherman, and staff officers with their wives; General Vanvlict, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, and Mrs. Vanvlict; General Pope of the Department of Missouri and Mrs. Pope; General Auger of the Department of the Gulf; General Terry of the Department of Dakato; General Ord of the Department of Texas; General Crooke of the Department of the Platte, and Mrs Crooke; General R. McFely, Commanding General of Subsistence, at Washington, and General Perry, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte.

The bridal dress was of white gros grain silk, softened by tulle; the veil was also of tulle, fastined with orange flowers; her ornaments were diamond solitaire ear rings, gold necklace with solitaire pendant and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents.

THE HOLYOKE CALAMITY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4.—The coroner's jury on the Holyoke disaster rendered a verdict this morning. The jury find that no blame is to be attached to any person in immediate conection with the fire, but they cannot too strongly condemn the almost criminal carlessness shown in the construction of the galleries and means of egress therefrom.

The jury declare that parties who built and suffered such

A DEATH TRAP

to stand should receive the unmeasured censure of the community. The jury further find that the direct cause of the fire with its terrible sacrifice of human life, is attributable to the use of trimmings of laces, paper, etc., about the altar, and to the fact that the building was sheathed with pine sheathing instead of being plastered. They strongly deprecate the use of such adornment and the use of such finish in places of public resort.

THE STORM.

Great Damage Done in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—A terrific wind and rain storm visited this section of the country at eleven o'clock last night. The steamer W. H. Harrison, together with all the sections of the drydocks, the work house and several barges were broken loose from their mooring and carried down the river several miles. The steamer Iron Valley and barges were also broken loose, but soon landed again. Several stacks at the River Side Mills were blown down.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The damage done to the various railroads by the late storm is being rapidly repaired. The Pan Handle are running their trains on time. The Bee Line will resume its regular trains to-night. Other roads, excepting the I. & V. I., P. & C. and I. B. & W. roads are transferring passengers at the Breaks. The water in the northern portion of the city is falling gradually and will probably be out by morning.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The damage done by the storm last night was quite extensive beside the great injury done to the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home. Many small cottages were destroyed, roofs blown off and other damages are reported. The shops of the Louisville Iron and Bridge Company on Eleventh and Zane streets were blown down, entailing a loss of about $30,000. The estimated loss at the Masonic Home is $30,000, on which, of course, there was no insurance. The storm seems to have struck the building just in the center, demolishing the central portion in an instant, leaving the two wings uninjured.

The Board of Directors to-day resolved to appeal immediately to the Masons of Kentucky to make up the loss and to complete the building. So prompt has been the response of the Masons of Louisville and Kentucky in answer to calls for aid from other localities, notably from Chicago and Memphis, that it is thought many subscriptions will be made by Masons of other States. The Home is the largest of the kind in the country, and the entire structure would have been ready for occupation in about three weeks. No serious injury is reported to any person, although the violence of the storm was such that large portions of roofs were carried a distance of half a mile. The total damage in the city is estimated nearly at one hundred thousand dollars.

GRAIN DELIVERY.

Articles of Agreement Signed by the New York Produce Exchange and the Railway Companies.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Articles of agreement between the New York Produce Exchange and Railway Companies relating to inspection, grading, consolidation and delivery of grain arriving at New York by rail were yesterday adopted by the Managers of the Produce Exchange. Two of the articles will affect owners and forwarders as well as railroad companies and the Produce Exchange. They are as follows:

First—The railroad companies, parties hereto, may put together in warehouses, boats or other receptacles provided by themselves for that purpose, grain of the same kind and grade without regard to ownership after the same be inspected, graded and weighed in accordance with the Produce Exchange as herein set forth, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving the owners of the right of preserving the identity of the grain consigned to this market if they shall so elect, subject only to such condition as may be made between themselves and railroad companies for that purpose.

Second—That all questions of difference between the New York Produce Exchange or any member thereof and railroad companies or either of them growing out of inspection and delivery of grain shall be settled by private arbitration. A committee consisting of three persons, one of whom will be selected by the President of the New York Produce Exchange, subject to the approval of the Committee on Grain, one by railroad companies or the company with which the controversy may arise and these two select a third and the decision of such committee shall be final.

In order to fulfill this agreement, the Produce Exchange has adopted a new set of rules, which will be enforced after being posted ten days.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—The will of Miss Mary Telfair, who died last week aged eighty-six, a daughter of ex-Governor Telfair, was filed in the office of Probate on Saturday. Several munificent bequests to societies were made as follows Georgia Historical Society about $175,000; Independent Presbyterian Church, Savannah, $80,000; Presbyterian Church, Augusta, $30,000, and to Hodgson Institution, Telfairville Christian Church, endowment of Telfair's hospital for females, endowment of Telfair's Academy of Art and Science, and other societies and numerous personal legacies are made, including handsome bequests to colored family servants. The estate is valued at over a million dollars.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Hostilities Commenced!

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., June 3.—At three o'clock this afternoon, Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and the Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders, immediately left by a special train for this place. Arriving here, they found the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited and all places of business were closed at noon.

THE FIRST DISTURBANCE

occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town, when the Sheriff ordered the rioters to disperse. One of their chiefs replied they could not drive them away. At the same time a man

FIRED UPON THE SHERIFF.

Firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of being on the hillside.

TWO HUNDRED SHOTS WERE FIRED

by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to town and reorganized his force, citizens volunteering, and every fire-arm to be found was brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid. Of

THE WOUNDED

on the citizens' side, Henry Leitenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition. Henry Lochman, also a policeman, was wounded in the leg. William Encke was shot in the head, and another, name unknown, in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away. One of them was killed. After the firing had ceased, the

RAIDERS FORMED IN LINE

and marched defiantly through the town headed by music. Of the two thousand men who went down the valley, one thousand returned here and then forming into small squads dispersed in different directions. About six hundred of the raiders come from Hazleton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The remainder of them come from Shenandoah, Giradville, Mahanoy Plane and places in that vicinity. Col. Huntzinger has established his headquarters in the Mansion House and troops are quartered in the city Hall, several companies arriving there this evening. The streets in Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

Later, 10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow, miners will again resume work at Collieries, where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or longer if deemed necessary. Raiders have publicly threatened to burn the town and compel men to stop work if they made another attempt to resume. Guards have been placed on duty for the night.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.

Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30, state that an attempt was mrde to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahanoy Plane. A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clair this evening in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military, should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

A COLLIERY BURNED BY THE MINERS.

MOUNT CARMEL, June 3.—Wm. Schweack & Co.'s colliery near Mount Carmel, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly a hundred men. Miners had worked two days at the reduced prices.

POTTSVILLE.

Quiet Restored in the Mining Regions.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 5.—All is reported quiet at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, where the troops are stationed. It is thought three more of the raiders have died of wounds received in the skirmish below town on Thursday. The troops are regarded with much disfavor by the mining population. The citizens and business men are petitioning that the troops may be retained at least two weeks.

POTTSVILLE, June 6.—There was some uneasiness at Ashland last night, owing to rumors of a demonstration to be made at a meeting to be held last night, but all passed off quietly. At Mahanoy City and Shenandoah all was quiet to-day. At the former place to-morrow, all the collieries that had started last week and were stopped by raiders, will resume work. The military have made preparations to secure protection to all and insure continuance of the work.

WASHINGTON.

Departure of the Black Hill Indians—All Negotiations for the Transfer of the Hills Fail.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Indians had another talk with the Commissioner to-day, when they finally decided not to sign the agreement to transfer the hills.

The Cheyennes called on Commissioner Smith this afternoon and complained considerably about the failure of the Government to do anything for them since their arrival here, saying the Indians that did the best got treated the worst by the Government.

Tall Man Dan said if he had learned to lie like Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, he would have fared better from the Government.

Lone Horn pointed to Mrs. Kelly saying: "That lady that sits over there our people once did a wrong to that we can never pay her for. If you can pay her for us I wish you would." Mrs. Kelly's husband and little daughter were killed by the Sioux and herself taken captive a few years ago.

After hand-shaking, the Indians left and will return home by way of New York.

The President presented Sitting Bull with a fine rifle, nicely mounted, and enclosed in a leather case. In a brass mounting surrounding the lock is engraved, "Sitting Bull, from the President for bravery and friendship." The Cheyenne Indians requested the Commissioner to appoint Rev. S. D. Hinman and Rev. J. C. Newman commissioners to go out and aid in negotiating the Black Hill matter.

THE TREASURY THEFT.

The thief who stole the package of bills from the Treasury Department a few days ago, remains undiscovered. General Spinner seems worn out with anxiety. Charges have been made that several banks which sent packages of money to the Treasury have been reported short in their remittance, and the banks have been required to make up the deficits. The Treasury officials say that such discoveries have been rare, and the evidence is conclusive that the banks had made a miscount.

The package $47,000 received by the Park Bank of New York, was sent by the Treasury to replace the one lost.

PERSONAL.

Wm. S. Smith, of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine the construction of the Chicago postoffice in place of Webster, declined.

ANOTHER DELANO RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A rumor was circulated yesterday that Secretary Delano had resigned, to take effect the first of July, and ex-Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, would be appointed in his place. Secretary Delano says the rumor has not the slightest foundation in fact.

THE MT. VERNON ESTATE.

At the council of Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, at their meeting yesterday instructions were given for such repairs of Mount Vernon estate as are absolutely necessary,

THE BLACK HILLS.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate with the government for the relinquishment of their possession of the Black Hills has proved a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites who may enter their country for the purpose of seeking gold. It is estimated by agents that the Sioux can muster from three to five thousand warriors, about half armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. The government, meantime, will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still having some hope through the medium of the Commissioners to effect a treaty with the Sioux.

The Treasury Departmen has instructed the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis that the proper rate of duty on wool guipure lace is fifty cents per pound, and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Secretary Bristow returned to Washington last night.

There is a report not officially confirmed that Quartermaster General Meigs, having been assigned to special duty with his brevet rank of major general, will be placed in command of the Department of the South with headquarters at Louisville, and then General McDowell will go to Europe on leave and on his return be placed on the retired list.

CINCINNATI.

Arrest of a Former Postmaster.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—Information has reached this city of the arrest a few days ago at Charleston, Mo., of Henry T. Manker, on a charge of embezzling Government money from a postoffice at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Detectives have been on his track for some time and finally succeeded in his capture by closely shadowing his sister, who resides in this city. Manker resided for some time in Chicago, from which place he fled to escape the detectives. Afterward, it is alleged, he swindled the First National Bank of Cairo of $7,000 on a forged check. He has traveled under a number of aliases. He was postmaster at Holly Springs, and it is stated took several thousand dollars of Government money from there, when he decamped. He is now on his way to Holly Springs in charge of a Government officer.

PROGRESS OF THE WATER WORKS' INVESTIGATION.

In the Water Works investigation yesterday, Mayor Johnston stated with reference to the charge of his having borrowed $1,300 of the works, that he did not consider that he had borrowed a cent from the works. He explains that while in his office one day, J. H. Grueter, Secretary of the works, came in and stated that he understood that the Mayor was in need of $1,300 to pay a security debt, and he (Grueter) would be pleased to lend it to him. Witness gladly accepted it, and had no idea but what the money belonged to Mr. Grueter. When he learned it was part of the Water Works' funds he returned it instantly.

H. Schmeidel, a German, forty-five years of age, residing on Hughes street, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart. Cause unknown.

TEXAS.

Proposed New Line of Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—City of Mexico advices state that efforts are being made to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Galveston, making the run in sixty hours.

THE POST ROUTES BEING INVESTIGATED.

Advices from Neuces county, Texas, report that Adjutant General Steel is on a tour of observation through the western counties making a thorough examination of the past troubles with a view of reporting to the State authorities. It is stated an enrollment has been made of all males liable to military duty between the Guadaloupe and Rio Grande in the southern counties.

A Brownsville special says: General Fuero, recently at Monterey, is on his way to this frontier which he is to have command. His forces include two regiments of cavalry with an order to check raiding upon Texas. General Cortina positively refuses to obey orders requiring him to report in person to the City of Mexico and says he resigned and is now a citizen. His friends are circulating a petition to the government to let Cortina remain in authority on the Rio Grande. The appearance of Texas State troops on the Rio Grande produced great excitement among the people on the Mexican side. Residents of the ranches above Matamoras have organized to resist invasion. They have sentinels at crossings of the river and roads. The cattle drovers are much alarmed. Some prominent citizes have gone to Matamoras for security and protection.

BALTIMORE.

A Father Arrested Twice for Kidnapping His Children and Each Time Released.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Henry S. Schreiner of Savannah, was arrested in this city yesterday on a telegram from the Chief-of-Police of Savannah, charged with kidnapping his own children, aged four and six years. After an investigation, Schreiner was released with his children. This morning, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the counsel of his grandfather the children were brought before the Chief. Judge Brown, who remanded them to the custody of the father, who, on leaving the Court, was again arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, charged with kidnapping his children and all were again released, protected by city officials. Mr. Schreiner went to Locust Point and sailed for Europe with his children. It seems the grandparents who reside in Savannah, were opposed to the father taking his children with him to Europe.

ST. PAUL.

A Steamer Sunk.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—Steamboat navigation on Red River of the North, soon resulted in rival steamboat lines and the sinking of the steamboat Manitoba of the Merchants' line by the International of Ketsons. No lives were lost. The casualty is openly ascribed by the officers of the sunken steamer to commercial jealousy. Only a few years ago there were no steamboats on the Red River of the North.

Last August the United States District Court entered a decree of foreclosure for the sale of the Southern Minnesota Railroad on petition of mortgage bondholders, and it was at once advertised to be sold by the Master in Chancery, which sale has been eleven times postponed. The advertisement now dates the sale to take place on the 25th of June, and it is expected that the road will be bought by the Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co. The road has scarcely ever paid running expenses and is immensely in debt.

CLEVELAND.

A Lawyer Fined for Contempt.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—A lawyer named J. B. Laughlin was yesterday fined twenty-five dollars for contempt of court by Judge Young of the Police Court. Today, McLaughlin meeting Judge Young on the street, assaulted and knocked him down. McLaughlin was arrested and put under bail to await trial.

A test was made this afternoon to ascertain whether the supply of water on Superior street was sufficient in case of an extensive fire. Eight steamers were placed at or near the corner of Superior and Water streets and worked for two hours. To obtain a supply of water several changes in position of engines were necessary. The result showed that the amount of water necessary for long work could be obtained from pipes, but engines would be obliged to set up plugs some distance apart.

BUFFALO.

Organization of Canal Boat Owners.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Three large and enthusiastic meetings of canal boat owners were held yesterday, for the purpose of raising rates of freight. The organization of a society to be known as the Independent Freight Carriers Union was completed, and a committee appointed to draft By-Laws for the government of said Union. Articles of agreement to the following effect were adopted:

The undersigned boat owners and masters hereby agree not to load our boats at less than eight cents on wheat, and seven and a half cents on corn, from Buffalo to New York with all other freight in proportion. Also, that all boats now in port shall load in turn as they arrive provided they carry the amount of the order, but the boat giving away her turn shall have the first order that fits her. For support of the Union owners and masters are to be subjected to a small tax on the cargoes. One hundred and twenty-five masters or owners representing two hundred and seventy-five boats signed the agreement and other names are being added.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the United States District Court in this city before Judge Blodgett, the question of the right of the government to seize the books and papers of those persons whose distilleries have been seized on the charge of defrauding the revenue was argued. Defendants were represented by Hon. Matt Carpenter, Sidney Smith, Leonard Swett and Edmund Jussen, and the prosecution by District Attorney West, Dexter and others. The government claims that these books and papers are a part of the personal property of distillers, and are therefore liable to seizure and forfeiture. The defense claimed, on the other hand, that books and papers are private property and exempt under the law, they not being compelled to furnish evidence for their own conviction. Mr. Carpenter closed for the defense this afternoon, when the Judge took the matter under advisement.

ONTARIO.

HAMILTON, June 6.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed Hill's cabinet factory, Herald Bro.'s piano factory, North's tin shop, two store houses connected with Copp's foundry, two dwelling houses, a large quantity of lumber and moulding frames and several small sheds. Loss about $50,000.

For The Post.

THAT LETTER.

It has come at last—an authoritative declaration from Grant to Harry White—save the mark! On the "Third Term" question; and this mountain in labor, was delivered of a very small mouse: viz; that "I do not want it any more than I did at first." Which simply means first, last and all the time. Having sacrificed for the first term a position created especially for him which he liked, the second term was not so great a sacrifice, and a Third Term would be still less a sacrifice, particularly as "that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate is not disastrous." The whole declaration simply gives notice to his partizans, the federal office holders, that the Lancaster resolution is the merest bosh that "the question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution: and until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution."

No one can fail to perceive that not only is Barkis willing, but that he wants it distinctly understood that "it may happen in the future history of the country that a Third Term may be necessary to save the country," and that he is just the man for the occasion.

The Third Term canvass is now fairly started; and the agents to produce the circumstances to make it an "imperative duty" will no doubt begin an active production of "outrages" in the South; so that the necessity of Grant's renomination and re-election may be impressed upon the country. This is the whole gist of the letter. Its effect upon the Federal office holders, who, to a man, are Third Term men will be unmistakable. It will inaugurate an early, active, and relentless campaign for the "Third Term."

If anything were wanting to disclose the utterly selfish nature of the man, the letter supplies it. "It would have been agreeable to him to have retained the position expressly created for him until Congress would have consented to his retirement with the rank and emoluments he so much needed" and no doubt coveted. The letter is full of nothing but Grant, his sacrifices, and the mercenary spirit which inspires his whole public career. It would have been decidedly in better tastes if he had said less of "emoluments and sacrifices." What are the sacrifices that he has made? The country found him a broken tanner; and he has made himself a millionaire out of the Presidential office. A gift-taker, a lobbyist, a protector of peculators, his habit of thought revealed by this letter, as well as by official conduct, shows that he regards and values his high office mostly for the opportunities it affords of putting money in his purse. And he talks of sacrifices! Aye is even willing to sacrifice himself again for a Third Term; and if by some inscrutable providence it should so happen that the country should be again afflicted with the scourge, he would be found lobbying again for the doubling of his salary before the end of the Second term.

Why Artemus Ward was not more willing to sacrifice his wife's relatives, or even his own on the altar of his country than is Grant. The difference is only this? Artemus consented that his might be drafted into the army during the war, but Grant is anxious that his should fill good fat civil offices, from a custom house collector to an Indian trader, at remunerative salaries, and the pickings and stealings. Sacrifice!

Nothing can take the "starch right out" of the pretentions of this mercenary man, or prevent him making the last great sacrifice, that of the peace and prosperity of his country by imposing himself again upon the country, but a stern rebuke and repudiation by the people. * *

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Ferdinand Trapesser, indicted for forgery was allowed a nolle pros.

The same was allowed in the case of Adam Hoerr, charged by Wm. B. Ross with perjury.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Bernard Gray vs. H. Braiden; an action to recover for cattle sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $216 55.

The case of Peter Voelker vs. Wm. Pixley; an action to recover for work done, is on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Christian Sorg to to Wm. Pickersgill, Jr., William Gill and Joseph Albree were appointed appraisers.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of James K. Moorhead et al., vs. Allegheny City and others, is on trial.

The case of John E. Riddell vs. G. Jeickle. is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. O. Ross, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Shaffer.

Moses Howard, bankrupt, Crawford county. Register's report on petition of S. F. Neil, Esq., for allowance for services presented and refused in accordance with Rule XXX of the United States Supreme Court, and the recommendation of the Register disapproved.

Albert F. Head, bankrupt, Crawford county. Joseph J. Holden, appointed assignee, disapproved, and George A. Chase, Esq., of Titusville, appointed in his stead.

Nelson Quackenbush vs. E. M. Lockwook & Co., Hugh McGilravy and George McGill. Bill in equity filed in aid of bankruptcy proceedings.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James McQuiston, charged by John Rees with perjury, is on trial.

In noticing the assembling of the Grand Jury of this county on yesterday, we omitted to state that Mr. George H. Kuhn was chosen foreman of the same by Judge Stowe. It was a handsome compliment to one so young in years.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Mary J. Stokes vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company; an action to recover money due on a settlement arranged with the company for injuries received. Verdict for plaintiff for $43 88, subject to a question of law reserved.

Barney Gray vs. Aull & Meyer. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

First National Bank of Memphis vs. W. C. Dean. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,252 73.

Henry Adams vs. John Mardath. Verdict for plaintiff for $184 57.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Phillip Paul to Thomas M. Scott, H A. Collier was appointed auditor.

In the case of Voelker vs. Pixley, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $89 60. The Court set the verdict aside.

Wm. H Nantker & Sons vs. J. M. Fras Verdict for plaintiff for $413 13.

M. Graver vs. the City of Pittsburgh. On trial.

W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr et al. On trial. The case is elsewhere reported.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Moorhead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny et al., is still on trial.

John E. Ridall vs. G. Jeickel. Verdict for plaintiff in six cents damages.

Alice Ebert vs. Edward Shore, an action to recover damages for alleged trespass. On trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jame O'Conner and Max Stem to E. Weiler, B. Pflaum and Herman Jonas, were appointed appraisers.

The case of William White for use of A. A. McCarthy, for use of the Security Trust Company, for the use of Geo. Berry, assignee of said company vs. Stephen Keefe, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Espy, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

George Nickel, bankrupt, of Fayette county. The hearing on motion for sale of real estate, further continued.

D. C. Oyster, assignee of the Toby Creek and Philadelphia Coal and Oil Co. vs. Abel Gersh et al. Argument had upon a bill in equity to set aside a sale made by Wm. H. Bachman, a trustee under a mortgage, given by said company, by which the real estate of said company was at one time sold. Decision of Court reserved.

D. M. Loughlin vs. the steamer Juniatta, in admiralty. Ramsey and Renton allowed to intervene for claim.

Thos. J. Armstrong and David G. Owens co-partners, of Altoona, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Brotherline.

In the case of Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Henry C. Jones, one of the bankrupts, petitioned for his discharge, and the usual order was made for final examination before Register Shaffer on the 28th inst.

In the matter of Andrew C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny City; an order was made for the sale of certain real estate subject to certain mortgage liens and free and discharged of all liens.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. S. O. Gothan, action for an attachment for contempt, on motion of plaintiff's counsel a rule was granted yesterday on defendant to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in disobeying an injunction issued by the U. S. Circuit Court.

In the U. S. Circuit Court on Monday, in the case of A. J. Nellis & Co. vs. Jacob Huy for infringement of patent for Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, a final decree was entered in favor of complainants, and U. S. Commissioner Gamble appointed master to take account of damages.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of John Winkler, charged with assault and battery, was settled.

Charles Cupps was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Fremont Saville was acquitted of the same charge. Martin Ludwig was the prosecutor in both cases.

The case of Adam Ottinger, charged with assault and battery, was settled with the consent of Court.

E. G. Krehan, charged by Christian Dennig with assault and battery, plead nolle contendere.

Dennis Donovan, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was convicted of assault.

D. Meldrum, charged by John Gordon with the larceny of a chicken, was acquitted.

During the progress of the trial Detective Dressler detected the property in dispute depositing an egg in the basket in which she was confined, and securing the fruit, carried it into a corner and devoured it.

James McQuiston, charged by Abram Reese with perjury, was acquitted and the costs divided between the parties.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Graver vs. City of Pittsburgh; verdict for plaintiff for $12,000. This was an appeal from the assessment of viewers, in the opening of Pike street.

Moore vs. Barr et al. is still on trial.

E. C. Mitchell vs. the Walton Boat Club; an action to recover on a building contract is on trial.

Caroline P. Rihn filed a petition to secure her separate earnings.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and

Alice Ebert vs. Edward Shore. Verdict for plaintiff for fifty dollars.

The case of R. A. Wilson and B. F. Overholt, partners as R. A. Wilson & Co. vs. George Reis, W. E. Reis, P. Kimberly and Germaina Kimberly, partners as the Neshannock Iron Company, is on trial. This is an action for damages for alleged deceit.

The case of Moorhead et al. vs. Allegheny City et al., a suit in ejectment to recover possession of Smoky Island, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. J. Bombaugh, of Pittsburgh. Petition of Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank presented, and an order issued directing the confirmation and assignee's report.

John M. Bartholemew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Assignee's report, presented on the 28th ult., was confirmed absolute.

John Wilkins, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county; The creditors having chosen T. J. Weddell, of Elizabeth, assignee, the same was approved.

Charles Boyle, of Corry, Erie county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

United States vs. Henry Sweet, indicted for passing $500 Treasury notes. Recognizance renewed in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for trial at the October term of this Court at Pittsburgh.

James Duncan, Ira B. Duncan and Rob. B. Edgar, bankrupts. Petition of Benjamin Wilde filed in each of the above cases, referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan

The argument in the case of Lawrence et al. vs. Patterson was concluded. Decision reserved.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of W. S. Gillen vs. Rogers J. Burchfield was argued by H. C. Campbell Esq., for complainant, and J. J. Johnson contra. The motion was refused.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER M'ILWAINE, ESQ.

The announcement Wednesday morning of the death of Alexander McIlwaine, Esq., one of Pittsburgh's most extensively known and most popular citizens, was received with the most profound regret throughout the entire city. The sad event, which took place at the family residence, No. 112 Fulton street, was not anticipated, although the numerous friends of the deceased were generally apprised of the painful accident with which he met on Friday afternoon last. While attempting to board a moving train near the Union Depot, Mr. McIlwaine missed his footing and falling, the flange of the car wheel stripped the flesh off his left leg from the hip to the knee. The public sympathy for the unfortunate victim was deep, and numerous inquiries were made concerning his condition. For several days after the accident he progressed finely and this confirmed his friends in the hope that the injuries would not prove fatal. On Wednesday evening, however, a change for the worst, delirium, set in. At eight o'clock the dangerous symptoms became more pronounced, and at forty minutes past four o'clock in the morning, death ensued.

The deceased was born in Nova Scotia, in 1822, and immigrated to this city with his father, Mr. Andrew McIlwaine, when he was ten years of age. Some time after his arrival, while a mere lad, Alexander entered as a clerk in the iron store of Mr. Kellar, at First and Market streets, having previously obtained of a fine education at the Western University. In 1832 Mr. Kellar was appointed auctioneer by Governor Porter and the young clerk entered, with his employer, the business in which he afterwards became so famous. Subsequently he became identified with the auction houses of P. M. and J. D. Davis, and, in 1839, having won by his genial and accomplished manner a large circle of warm friends he entered the auction and commission business on his own account. His untiring energy, faithful attention to business, wonderful tact, excellent judgment, and great personal popularity combined to render him one of the best auctioneers in the country and gained for him a thorough competency, although he was of a liberal disposition.

In his social and family relations he was a man much to be envied. His genial disposition, kind-heartedness, his eagerness to accommodate a friend even at sacrifice to himself, his excellent conversational powers and vast fund of general information enkindled for him a strong sympathy and warm friendship in all with whom he came in contact. His business afforded fine opportunity for becoming acquainted with our citizens of every class, and in consequence he possessed a wider range of acquaintanceship than any one resident of this city. He was a kind and affectionate husband and an indulgent father, and in their bereavement his wife and son and daughters have the public sympathy.

As a literary character the deceased was held in high estimation, and was excelled by few of our citizens. As a Shakespearian student his reputation was national, and his opinions and conclusions concerning the writings of the immortal poet are highly treasured by the most scholarly minds of the age. In his political opinions Mr. McIlwaine was an uncompromising Democrat, ever faithful to the party and the principals it avows. In 1859 he was nominated by the party for Mayor against the Republican candidate, Hon. George Wilson. While unflinching in his political opinions, he never allowed them, however, to interfere with his social relations. The deceased was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, though liberal and tolerant towards all creeds. Both in public and private life, Mr. McIlwaine was universally loved and respected and his death will be mourned throughout the city. The funeral will take place from his late residence at half-past three this afternoon.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb. writes: I have under treatment a lady, who, for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

ATLANTA, Ill.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here; but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of the best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. McFARLAND.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE DISCUSS THE STOCKHOLDERS PROPOSITION—ACTION POSTPONED.

The Finance Committee held a special meeting Tuesday to consider the proposition submitted by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company. It will be remembered that the stockholders proposed to pay forty per cent. of their indebtedness arising out of the water bond embezzlement, and asked to be released from the remainder. The entire claim of the city amounts to $415,000, and the stockholders propose to pay $158,000 within ninety days.

There was a full attendance of members and a number of persons interested in the Trust Company, occupied positions in the rotunda of the Controller's office where the meeting was held. Mr. Shipton, chairmar, presided.

Upon calling the meeting to order Mr. Shipton stated the position of the affairs between the city and the bank, and claimed that there was $138,000 now due the city, under the agreement originally made. He said the main question was would the Committee recommend Councils to accept the proposition.

Mr Littell said that the question of forcing payment of the claim on the mortgages now held was a serious one. The panic had depreciated the property to a remarkable extent, and recent forced sales show that property will not bring one-fourth the value. The question arises, will it be judicious for the city to force this mortgaged property to the city.

Mr. Murray thought the property would bring more than it is mortgaged for.

Solicitor Bigelow was requested to give a history of the claim. In response he stated that he thought that at the first the proper course would have been to force the claim, but owing to the appeals of the stockholders, an agreement providing for an extension of time was made. After explaining the negotiations, Mr. Bigelow stated that the mortgages were made in the name of Hon. James Veech, trustee for all the creditors of the city. John H. Bailey, who had been appointed receiver, in his first report to Court estimates that the total liabilities of the Nation Trust Company, outside the sum owed to stockholders aggregated $1,003,000; the amount paid out as dividend was $65,500, and the assets in addition to the mortgages never estimated $359,000. In answer to questions the Receiver stated that in his opinion about $150,000 would be realized out of the assets. From calculations he had made, the City Attorney thought the city was secured to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of its claim by the bond and mortgages, and for the remainder the personal property of the stockholders would be liable. In reference to the authority of the city to accept the compromise, the City Attorney held that the law gave Councils discretion which covered the point raised, but that it must be in its exercise based upon the best interests of the city of Pittsburgh. He did not believe that Councils could make a donation of the amount involved in the compromise.

Some discussion occurred, and inquires made to the City Attorney showed that the collections could be forced against the property, and that in case of the failure of one of the city debtors the others could be held for the amount; further, that individuals could be still held in case the property failed to cover the amounts.

Mr. Murray moved to refer the communication of the stockholders back to councils with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Siebert said it was understood that stockholders were disposing of personal property, bonds, stocks, &c., and Mr. Shipton stated that small depositors were suing and obtaining judgments.

Mr. Littell said of course these people were trying to realize in their personal property so that they may make payments coming due. It would certainly be a great injustice if that should be stopped. If this was not permitted, how were they to get out of their trouble?

Mr. Scully felt that the city might realize more by accepting this or some other offer that might be agreed upon than it would likely obtain by forcing the property to sale. He had no doubt that many of the stockholders would be bankrupt. The city itself, one time, was suffering for sympathy, when it was pushed on the railroad bonds.

Further dismission ensued after which Mr. Murray withdrew his motion to recommend negatively the proposition, and the matter was postponed.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

MEETING YESTERDAY—ARRANGING FOR THE CONVENTION — TEMPERANCE IN THE PRAYER MEETINGS.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting at their rooms, on the corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, yesterday morning, President Rabe in the chair.

The prominent workers made verbal reports of meetings held in different parts of the city during the week, all of which proved successful. The details of the crusaders' work in visiting the saloons and the conversations had with proprietors were given, and it was also stated that two hundred persons signed the pledge in the South Common Methodist Church in Allegheny.

The conversation took an informal turn and related to the Temperance Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 15th prox. There have been no regular delegates appointed, but every temperance man or woman who will go will be admitted. Excursion tickets have been secured by the President and will be on hand at the Alliance rooms on Monday next at the morning meeting. Sixteen delegates have thus far signified their intention of going.

The following paper was offered by Rev. Mr. Andrews and adopted:

"Inasmuch as we believe in the power and efficiency of prayer, and that the help of God is secured in this way, and inasmuch as we believe the cause of temperance is the cause of God and should be brought before Him in our Wednesday evening prayer meetings, therefore

"Resolved, That we respectfully ask those who meet for prayer to make the success of the temperance cause a subject of special supplication on the last Wednesday evening of each month."

After prayer the meeting adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Semi-Annual Session of the West Pittsburgh M. E. Conference commenced Tuesday morning at Burgettstown. The opening exercises consisted of prayer and an address by Presiding Elder J. A. Miller. The remainder of the morning session was occupied by the transaction of business.

In the afternoon at two o'clock the District Stewards held a meeting, and at half past two there was a general Sunday School meeting, at which W. J. Jackson of this city, conducted a Normal class drill. The exercise proved both interesting and instructive This was followed by addresses by Revs. Rogers, Gledhill and Hamilton, when the meeting adjourned.

Rev. J. F. Huddleston led the devotional exercises at the evening session, when there was a discussion of the topic "What are the best methods of promoting the benevolent institutions of the church." Addresses were delivered by Revs. N. G. Miller, W. H. Kincaid and R. T. Miller, after which it adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER.

Elsewhere we publish the name of W. H. Mechling, of this city, as a candidate for the nomination of County Controller, subject to the decision of the County Convention.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	116⅜
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	123⅜
Five-Twenites, 1862	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1865	122⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1867	125
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	117⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	119
Currency Sixes	122⅜
New Five Per Cents	118⅜
STOCKS.	
Western Union	75⅛
Adams Express	100⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	77
American Express	62⅛
United States Express	45⅛
Pacific Mail	32⅛
New York Central	103⅛
Erie	17⅛
Harlem	134
Michigan Central	66⅛
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	69⅛
Illinois Central	105⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88
Northwestern	38⅛
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]
Rock Island	102⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56
Toledo and Wabash	9⅛
Fort Wayne	97
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛
C. C. and I. C.	4⅛

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
June 10, 1875.

REMARKS—The leading markets generally were dull, a little more so than was expected. For certain kinds of products there was a fair local demand, whilst for others the reverse was the situation. The weather has been changeable with occasional showers. There has been a slight swell in the river here, which will assist navigation very materially. The consumption of all kinds of merchandize continues light, from which it is evident that people generally are continuing that economy practised some time since. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various articles that come under this head; prices as usual were governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—The market continues firm, with a good local and a fair shipping demand. Bacon—The market was decidedly more active since the late decline; buyers were more numerous and sales were more extensive; the stock on hand is considered ample for all ordinary purposes.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	833	Apples, bbls	104
Butter, pks	56	Oats, bushels	7,885
Hay, bbls	200	Wheat, bush	720
Bacon, tcs	432	Cheese, bxs	138
Corn, bush	2,105	Bacon, pcs	2,500
Potatoes, bush	295		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Is reported dull; buyers appear indifferent about purchasing to any extent; we quote in a regular way at 45, 50@55c per gallon.

APPLES—The market at present contains an ample supply for strictly choice grades; sales were reported at $4@4 50 per barrel; other sales were made occasionally at $2@3 per bbl.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales regular: we quote the former at $2 50@2 60 per gallon; the latter at $1 23@1 24. The market contains an ample supply.

ALES—Are in good supply; dealers report a fair trade demand; the card rates are: India ale $10@11; Porter $9@10; X ale $8@9; XX ale $9@10; half barrels in proportion. Bass' English ale in ample supply at unchanged prices.

ASHES—A fair business was transacted since our last; prices are unchanged; we omit them in the present issue.

BEANS—The market was steady; we quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 per bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 65@1 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Steady; we hear of sales at 28@32c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales were regular; we can report transactions as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—The supply keeps up with the demand. The rates are: Penn mill 2 bushelat 33c; 2½ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BUTTER—The market may be termed a dull one, with more sellers than buyers at a decline in prices; we note sales of a very choice quality of rolls packed around ice at 30c; the bulk of sales, however, were at 20@25c per lb for strictly prime to choice; medium grades were without demand and drooping at 10, 12@15c per lb; stocks are accumulating.

BROOM CORN—The demand was fair and sales regular; choice hurl 12, 14@15c; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9½@10½c per lb as to quality and condition.

BEANS—Are steady; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—There is decidedly a freer movement in choice and receipts are liberal; the tendency of prices is decidedly downward, and sales have been made by agents in some cases as low as 9½@10c per lb in contracts for large lots; the market, however, rules at 11@12c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In fair supply and moderate demand with sales at $7 50@8 per case.

CRANBERRIES—Are not much favored; we quote nominally at $10@12 per bbl.

LARD—Easier; we quote prime refined in tierces at 15½c; in half bbls 16c; in buckets 16½c; in 3 lb caddies 17½c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17½c per lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported at 8¾@9c for choice and 8@8½c for medium.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone but few changes. The following table will be found correct:

Green Cofees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choic Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8¾c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 35@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11¾c; granulated 11½c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10½c; New Orleans 8½@9½c; Standard B 10½c, extra C, standard 10¼c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; cut loaf 12½@12¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9½c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c per box; Irish soap per box $4 50.

GRAIN—The market, generally speaking, was a quiet one; prices have undergone but few changes. Corn and oats are arriving pretty frealy. The rates for the various kinds of wheat are: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30. Spring wheat is reported easier; Chicago No 1 rules at $1 18@1 20. No 2 $1 10 @1 12. Corn was moving along steadily at easy prices; we quote shelled at 80@81c per bushel for yellow; 79@80c for high mixed; 78@79c for low mixed and white. Ear is quoted at 77@81c. Oats continued in liberal supply and weak, but quotably unchanged 70@71c per bushel, for white; 68@69c mixed. Rye is nominal with an occasional sale at $1 15@1 20 per bush. Barley—no demand; nothing doing.

HOMINY—Is selling at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—The market is reported steady; the receipts for some time have been light, the tendency being to advance; we quote on track baled $22@24 per ton; common grades sold at lower figures; from store the usual advance was obtained.

MILL FEED—We can report a now active market; prices are somewhat uncertain; bran $1 05@1 10 per cwt; chopped feed $1 85; shorts $1 20@1 30; middlings, $1 45@1 55 per cwt.

POTATOES—The low prices have checked the receipts; the rates are unchanged; sales of choice peachblows were reported at 80@90c per bushel from store.

POULTRY—Not very plenty; we quote chickens by the coop at 60@70c per pair.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was more liberal, caused by a sharp decline in prices here and in the west; our tables show the reduction in the following: Hams 13½@13¾c; shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 3¾c; breakfast bacon 13¼ @13¾c; dried beef 15@15½c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; Ham sausage 10c per lb. Mess pork—market was easier; wenote at $21 75@22 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
June 10, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for petroleum has taken a downward turn, and prices both for crude and refined have made a material decline. Crude was off yesterday 5@7½c and refined was ¼@⅜c lower both here and in the East.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 18¾@1 20; Union do $1 10@1 12½; immediate shipment $1 35@1 40. The sales at Parker's were reported at 15,500 barrels and 1,300 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market was weak and drooping, but after the decline a liberal disposition to buy was shown and transactions of some importance were noted. We quote at 10¾ @10½c for standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad track; 10@10½c on the Pennsylvania Railroad track.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 12¾@13c for prompt and June delivery, with sales reported of 23,500 barrels on the declining market yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 12½c for spot and 12¾c for June delivery, with sales of 8,500 barrels reported.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot and June delivery is quoted at 12½@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and quiet at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 10@1 15 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—The Courier says: The market was very quiet, and, owing to the absence of buyers, there was a decline of 5c per barrel. United at wells opened at $1 25 and closed at $1 20, the decline being gradual. Upper road closed at $1 42½ and immediate shipment at $1 42½ @1 45.

NEW YORK, June 9—Closing of the 8th: Petroleum—Prices were reduced ¼c, and closed weak at the decline; there was less inquiry and the markets at other points are in less favorable positions; the sales were 5,000 bbls crude in bulk at 6½c; 6,000 bbls refined for Philadelphia delivery at 13½c, but after 'Change the market declined ¼c further.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875.

CATTLE.

The reseipts of the week exceed those of the previous one very materially. Notwithstanding this fact, the market opened up stiff, while an advance of 15@20c was obtained on good light cattle. Heavy weights were less fancied, but maintained rates that were current at the date of our last report. The demand for the former is on the increase. Buyers wanted more light and not so many heavy cattle, and this being the case, there was not the same difference made between the kinds as there is usually. The demand for Eastern account was light, particularly Philadelphia's. Purchasers from there alleged that they could not afford to pay the asking rates, claiming that their purchases for some time past netted them no profit, while the Chicago bought stock yielded them a fair margin of profit.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 40
Fair 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Common 900 to 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 00@5 50
Bulls	4 00@5 00
Cherokees	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The receipts continue liberal, more so than they have been for some time past, and this, together with a diminished demand, caused by the "heated term," and the demoralized condition of the product markets, has had a depressing effect and prices are lower, more so than they have been for a long time; for example, Philadelphia hogs, which a short time since brought $9 25@9 50 per cwt., were purchased at $7 62, 7 87@8. Nothing but the very best kind would bring the latter figures:

Baltimore	7 30@7 40
Yorkers	7 00@7 25
Roughs and inferior	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The market for sheep was considerably better than last week, caused by a falling off in the supply. The result was an advance from 20@25c per cwt. on last week's figures.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 105 to 110 lbs	$5 62@5 75
Prime 95 to 100 lbs	5 25@5 50
85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 12
75 to 80 lbs	4 50@4 75
Common	4 00@4 50
Indian ranged from as per quality	3 50@4 50

MILCH COWS.

Milch cows were few and far between, a few very common only being left in the pens, the medium to good milkers having been picked out.

The rates current during the week were about as follows:

PRICES.

Extra good milkers	$55 00@65 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers	33 00@35 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was comparatively a light one, being only 580 head against 661 head for the previous week. The result was an active market. Buyers entered the market early and purchased liberally and left the Yards. The only exception to the stock was thick heavy cattle. The advance over last week's figures was 10@20c per cwt. Still dealers were disposed to grumble at the cost of cattle. The stock most fancied at present are nice cattle averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. The advance on this kind of cattle was the largest. Nor is this confined to this market; we understand that the same is the case at Chicago, our principal source of supply, and this explains the increased cost of the kind in question.

The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs butchers' steers	$7 50@7 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,400 lbs butch-	
Medium to good	6 00@7 00
Common to fair	5 00@5 25
Stockers	4 00@4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained an ample supply, there being fully 800 head on sale, which was pretty evenly divided between sheep and lambs; the market generally speaking was a dull one, prices ruling in favor of buyers, hence the market was a very unsatisfactory one, although there was no perceptible change in prices; the rates for the various kinds are: Sheep, good to prime $5@5 50 per cwt; common to fair $4@4 50.

Lambs are in large supply and a good many lots changed hands; the rates were $2 00, 3 00@4 00 per head, as per quality and condition.

HOGS.

The market ruled dull; this is generally the situation at this season of the year; prices are weak and unsatisfactory and tending downward; we quote in a retail way as follows: Extra fat and smooth, 285 to 400 lbs, $8 50; 200 to 275 lbs $7 50@8 00; medium to good, 150 to 200 lbs; $7 37@7 50; roughs $6 00@6 25.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, and, as will be seen, good milkers continue to bring full prices. Peter Sheitmantle sold 3 for $180; H. Nagle 2 for $106; Emerick & Co. 1 for $75; common to fair quotable at $30@45.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to come forward freely, and the market is offish, although, as compared with last week, there was no quotable change in prices, which range from 5 to 6½c per lb, as to quality. F. Sponsaler sold 20, averaging 100 lbs at $6 per head, and Emerick & Co. 5, weighing 640 pounds, at 6 cents per pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton quiet at 16@16⅜c; futures closed firm; sales of 49,200 bales; June 15 17-32@15 9-16c; July 15 9-16@15 19-32c; August 15 23-32@15¾c; September 15 9-19c; October 15¼ @15 9-32c; November 15⅛@15 5-32c; December 15⅛@15 5-32c; January 15 3-16@15 7-32c; February 15 11-32@15 13-32c. Flour—better demand; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good $4 75@5 15; good to choice $5 35@5 50; extra Ohio $4 85@7 00; white wheat extra $5 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 15. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal firm; western at $3 25@4 10. Wheat is better and in active demand; No 1 spring at $1 18@1 20; No 1 Milwaukee 1 19½@1 20; No 2 Chicago $1 11@1 12; No 2 Milwaukee $1 13½@1 14½; No 2 northwest $1 11@1 12; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 07@1 18; amber western $1 31@1 33; white. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley nominal. Malt firm with fair inquiry. Corn—dull and drooping; receipts 810,000 bushels; mixed western steam 79 @79½c; do sail 80@83c; white 90c. Oats—receipts 19,000 bushels; firmer; mixed western at 71@73c; white 72@73c. Hay firm; shipping at 65@70c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes at 16@18½c gold; jobbing 16¼@19½c gold. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8⅜c; prime 8½c. Molasses dull at 42@58c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8⅜c. Petroleum dull; refined 12½c 12⅜c; crude 6¼@6⅜c. Rosin quiet at $1 80@1 85. Turpentine quiet at 32. Pork firmer at $20 00. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 8⅜c; middles easier; long clear western 11½c; short do 12c. Lard firmer; western prime steam 13@13 13 16c. Butter heavy; western 10@15c. Eggs unchanged. Leather heavy at 27@29c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 63c; pulled 30@50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central 91; Erie 15¼; preferred 21.

Rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills was 3¾ per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate.

Refined petroleum 9@9½s. Turpentine 23½s.

MARRIED.

HAY—KIDD—On Thursday evening, June 3, 1875, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Sharpsburg, Pa., by the Rev. W. R. Cowl, JOHN W. HAY and HATTIE V. KIDD, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON—June 8, JOHN ANDERSON, in the sixtieth year of his age.

EWING—Tuesday morning, June 8, at 9 30 o'clock, GEORGE M., son of Rev. R. B. and Frances E. Ewing, in the seventeenth year of his age.

McILWAINE—Wednesday morning, June 9, at 4 50 o'clock, at his residence, 112 Fulton street, ALEXANDER McILWAINE, of injuries received last Friday afternoon.

DORAN—Wednesday morning, June 9, JOHN DORAN, aged thirty-three years.

MATTHEWS—Wednesday evening, June 2, at 3 o'clock, ALLIE JONES, youngest daughter of Annie M. and the late Captain Charles Matthews.

O'BRIEN—Thursday afternoon, June 3, at ten minutes to 4 o'clock, RUTH ANN, wife of Captain Joseph O'Brien, in the seventieth year of her age.

O'NEILL—On Sunday morning, June 6th, MR. PHILIP O'NEILL, aged twenty-eight years.

STROOP—At the residence of Mrs. Fanny Cosgrave, Monday morning, June 7, at 10 o'clock, MRS. ISABELLA STROOP, in the eightieth year of her age.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can afflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is—"Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effectual action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health who require a tonic stimulant and corrective.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED BITTER WINE OF IRON will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhoea, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Take no other. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is not sold in bulk only in $1 bottles. E. F. KUNKEL, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

ju7:eod&Wlm

POLITICAL.

☞ DEMOCRATIC

Primary Elections AND County Convention.

In accordance with the action of the County Committee, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county will meet at the usual places of holding their primary elections, or if not practicable so to do, at some place to be designated by the members of the County Committee for such district,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875,

in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., and in boroughs and townships from 3 to 5 P. M., and elect one delegate from each district and two delegates from each undivided ward, borough and township, who shall assemble in Lafayette Hall

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22,

at 10 A. M., to place in nomination:

- One candidate for Sheriff.
- One candidate for Clerk of Courts.
- Two candidates for County Commissioners.
- One candidate for Controller.
- One candidate for Recorder.
- One candidate for Treasurer.
- One candidate for Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court.
- One candidate for Director of the Poor.

By order of the Committee.

ju8 JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

PETER FAIRLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

ROBERT H. PATTERSON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY B. LONG,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY LARGE, Jr.,
OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

CAPT. WM. M'CORMICK,
OF LEETSDALE.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JAMES P. O'NEILL,
SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER.

WM. H. MECHLING,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

HENRY S. ACKLEY,
OF WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.
(Formerly of Allegheny City.)

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN O'REILLY,
THIRTY-SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR RECORDER—

WILLIAM E. GILES,
PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR RECORDER—

J. S. BONNET, Sr.,
CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT—

ALEX. McFARLAND,
PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT—

RINGGOLD MITCHELL,
FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A TON OF HAY deposited in 3 to 5 minutes to any part of the Mow or Stack with Nellis' O. H. Horse Hay Fork and Patent Conveyer. No extra expense to Farmers or Conveyer. Descriptive catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted. Address

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NEW GOODS.

Now Arriving, our Immense Selection of

English Wiltons, Velvets and Brussels.

American Goods of all Grades at a Great Decline.

Especial Attention is invited to our Large Stock of Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., selected particularly for this market.

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